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PLAN of a General CHAMBER of COMMERCE and MANUFACTURES for Scotland.

Edinburgh, Dec. 21.

SCOTLAND, which, in times paſt, could ſcarcely be conſidered in any other light than that of a warlike nation, has, of late years, made rapid advances in Trade and Manufactures. The great body of the people, while under a feudal ſyſtem, were engaged either in national conteſts, or in civil broils. The arts of peace and commerce were little cultivated; and abſence from the field was generally paſſed in indolence, and improvement loſt in inactivity. Thoſe days, however, are now happily over; and the preſent ſpirit of trade, and of riſing manufactures, which actuates this country, muſt be highly pleaſing to every patriotic mind. To ſupport and regulate this growing ſpirit of induſtry, becomes an object of national concern; and it will be felt as a duty by every good citizen.

If ever there was a time when attention to trade and manufactures was neceſſary, it is the preſent; at the end of an expenſive war, with an enormous load of national debt, heavy taxes upon every article of life or convenience, and the treaties of commerce with Ireland, France, and America unſettled.

It is only by united virtue, and united

induſtry, that ſuch a ſituation can be raiſed to proſperity and eminence; and ſocieties of men exerting their efforts to this noble purpoſe, deſerve the applauſe of every well-wiſher of his country.

It muſt be obvious, that a ſociety of merchants and manufacturers, with united liberal views, may be highly uſeful to commerce. They may, as a body, eſtabliſh plans and ſyſtems that may greatly contribute to improvement, and check others that might be detrimental; but which, as individuals, they would neither have planned, nor had ability to execute.

The increaſe and improvement of trade and manufactures is alſo deeply connected with the landed property; and every advancement in the firſt, has an evident tendency to promote the intereſt of the latter.

The protection and encouragement of commerce and manufactures, and the rules and practices of merchants, have hitherto been little attended to in the code of our municipal laws. It was even lately found, That the ſinking of ſhips wilfully could not be puniſhed as felony; and this crime, ſo daring in itſelf, and detrimental to the intereſts of commerce, only received a ſlight arbitrary puniſhment. [vol. 46. p. 389.]

An united body of merchants and manufacturers, whoſe rules are underſtood among themſelves, have it alſo in their power to prevent tedious and expenſive litigations, the bane of harmony and induſtry. They have it in their power to bring forward important queſtions; to apply for laws for the good of the whole, which no divided or ſeparate intereſt could do with effect. They have it in their power to ſuggeſt new improvements, and to give aid to ſuch as are worthy of purſuit; to aſſiſt the views of parliament, in ſo far as they may be beneficial to the country; or to point out miſtaken or partial meaſures, that might be hurtful.

In ſhort, to give ſpirit and vigour to commerce and manufactures, aſſiſtance to genius and induſtry, to protect the juſt rights of individuals; to encourage the active, and diſcourage the idle; are objects which have a manifeſt tendency to render a people great, proſperous, and happy; and ſuch are the purpoſes of the preſent inſtitution.

The good effects of ſuch inſtitutions are conſpicuous in the examples of thoſe Chambers of Commerce that are already eſtabliſhed in different parts of Great Britain; and it is to be hoped, that ſimilar good effects will ſoon reſult from the eſtabliſhment of one in Edinburgh.

But the ſucceſs of every inſtitution, however well intended, muſt depend in a great degree upon the laws that are formed for its regulation. The following have been approved of, for preſent direction, by a general meeting of ſubſcribers, held at Edinburgh this day; and it is to be hoped that they will contribute to promote the intereſts of trade and manufactures in this part of the united kingdom.

RULES.

I. That every merchant, manufacturer, or trader, reſiding in Scotland, ſhall have a right to become a member of this Chamber, on his paying into the hands of the treaſurer for the time being, the ſum of two guineas at the time of his admiſſion, and the further ſum of one guinea annually, on the firſt Monday of January every year, ſo long as he chuſes to continue a member.—And any perſon paying the Chamber the ſum of ten guineas ſhall be deemed a member of the ſame for life, without being ſubjected to any future payments.

II. Any member who chuſes to vacate his place, may do ſo at pleaſure, on giving ſuch intimation to the ſecretary.—Every member who fails to pay his annual ſubſcription on or before Candlemas, ſhall *ipſo facto* be conſidered to have withdrawn.

III. No perſon ſo withdrawing ſhall ever have it in his power again to become a member of the Chamber, or be intitled to any of the benefits of the inſtitution; nor ſhall any practitioner in law, although a merchant or manufacturer, have it in his power to become a member of this Chamber, on any account whatever.

IV. The buſineſs of the Chamber ſhall be conducted by a chairman, two deputy chairmen, and thirty directors.—The chairman, or one of the deputies, and twelve directors, to be a quorum.

V. The ſix ſenior directors to go out of office annually, and ſix others to be elected in their room: Alſo the chairman and two deputy chairmen to go out of office alternately, one of them each year; the vacancies to be filled up by the members at large, and the ſeniority to be determined at the firſt election.

VI. That a ſecretary ſhall be appointed,

ed, who muſt be a member of the Chamber, and whoſe buſineſs ſhall be to keep the books and papers belonging to the Chamber, to write the minutes, and to carry on correſpondence.

VII. There ſhall be a treaſurer, who muſt likewiſe be a member of the Chamber, who ſhall keep an account of all the monies received and paid out by the Chamber; and he ſhall pay whatever money he may receive, from time to time, into the Royal Bank of Scotland, or ſuch bank or banker as the members ſhall from time to time direct, whenever the ſame ſhall amount to 50 l. Sterling.

VIII. There ſhall be five members, not in the direction, named to audite the treaſurer's accounts, three to be a quorum.

IX. There ſhall be a general meeting of the members held at Edinburgh annually, on the Monday preceding the convention of the royal boroughs, for the purpoſe of chuſing a chairman, or deputy chairman, as the vacancy may happen — ſix directors, in room of thoſe going out — five auditors — a ſecretary and a treaſurer; which two laſt officers are to be filled up every year, and the perſons holding them may be either continued or removed, as the members ſhall think fit.

X. All elections to be made by ballot.

XI. There ſhall be another general meeting held on the third Wedneſday of January every year, for the ſpecial purpoſe of reading the minutes of the Chamber, and giving ſuch other general directions as ſhall to the meeting, or to the majority, appear proper.

XII. Any fifteen members, not in the direction, may call a general meeting whenever they think proper, on their giving ten days previous notice by advertiſement in the Edinburgh newſpapers.

XIII. Every order for money muſt be ſigned by the chairman, or a deputy chairman, and three directors, in preſence of a quorum, and the ſame minuted by the ſecretary.

XIV. Every member ſhall have a right to inſpect the minutes, by applying to the ſecretary on the Wedneſday of every week, between the hours of noon and three o'clock in the afternoon; but at no other time, unleſs by order of three directors.

XV. All queſtions that come before the Chamber ſhall be decided by a majority of votes; and, in caſe of an equality, the chairman ſhall have a caſting vote beſides his own.

XVI. That the directors ſhall not have it in their power to contract any debt in name of the Chamber, on any pretence whatever; but ſhall have it in their power to engage the funds of the ſociety for the purpoſes of its inſtitution.

XVII. The chairman or deputy may call a meeting of directors whenever the ſame is thought to be neceſſary. All meetings are to be held in Edinburgh, in ſuch room or hall as the directors may appoint.

XVIII. An account of the proceedings of the directors ſhall be printed annually, and a copy ſent to every member.

XIX. Any additions, or alterations, to the preſent rules, may be made by a general meeting.

SIR,

MIdwives, heretofore, frequently performed the office of baptizing infants in caſes of neceſſity. The following proceſs, relative to that cuſtom, is entered in the conſiſtorial acts of the dioceſe of Rocheſter, and if you are of opinion that it may be a curious anecdote to your readers, you will be pleaſed to favour them with the peruſal of it.

W. and D.

"1523. Oct. 14.——Eliz. Gaynsford, obſtetrix, examinat' dicit in vim juramenti ſui ſub hâc formâ verborum.—— "I, the aforeſaid Eliſabeth, ſeeing the childe of Thomas Everey, late born in jeapardy of life, by the authorite of my office, then beyng midwyfe, dyd chriſten the ſame childe under this manner, In the name of the Fader, the Son, and the Holy Ghoſt, I chriſten thee Denys, if-fundend' meram aquam ſuper caput infantul'.—Interrogata erat, Whether the childe was born and delivered from the wyfe of the ſaid Thomas? whereto ſhe anſwereth and ſaith, That the childe was not born, for ſhe ſaw nothyng of the childe but the hedde, and for perell the childe was inn, and in that tyme of nede, ſhe chriſtened as is aforeſaid, and caſt water with her hand on the childe's hede. After which ſo done, the childe was born, and was had to the church, where the prieſt gave *to it that chriſtynden that takkyd, and the childe is yet alyf.*"

Gent. Mag.

A LETTER *to the Rt Hon.* HENRY DUNDAS, *on the propoſed improvements of the City of Edinburgh, and on the means of accompliſhing them.*

EXTRACTS.

THE two principal objects of improvement in contemplation, are, the rebuilding of a *College*, and the erecting of a proper *Priſon* and *Bridewell*.

UNIVERSITY.] The abſolute neceſſity of having a new *College* has now become fully apparent, as the poor and ruinous condition of the old ſufficiently evinces. While the Univerſity itſelf (ſays the Letter-writer) is the boaſt of our city and country, the buildings that belong to it are a diſgrace to both, and totally inadequate to the accommodation of the Profeſſors and ſtudents. Nor is this wretched ſtate of the buildings to be wondered at, as the Univerſity, though it has ſubſiſted above 200 years, never had any permanent property or fixed income; for every thing which it can be ſaid to poſſeſs, is, by the original donation of it, abſolutely appropriated, either for ſalaries to the Principal and ſome of the Profeſſors, (for theſe have not all ſalaries), or for burſaries for the ſupport of a certain number of ſtudents. The buildings are all the property of the city; which is at the expence of keeping them in repair.

In this Univerſity there never were but a very inadequate number of chambers for the ſtudents to dwell in; and for many years paſt there have been none, it having been found neceſſary to employ thoſe few for other purpoſes. Such accommodations, however, are by no means looked for; nor is it neceſſary, as the ſtudents live promiſcuouſly with the other inhabitants, and are not diſtinguiſhed by any peculiar academical habit.

In building a new College, therefore, it is propoſed, that it ſhould be executed on as œconomical a plan as the nature of the buſineſs will admit.

With reſpect to the buildings for the general uſe of the Univerſity, theſe ſhould, in the firſt place, conſiſt of a *Chapel*. Hitherto the members have been accommodated with a gallery in Lady Yeſter's church. In the next place, there ſhould be a great *Hall*, to ſerve the purpoſe of an Academical Theatre, where graduations and other public exerciſes and ceremonies may be conducted. It will be conſidered, whether this general place of meeting may not be open at all academical hours, for the ſtudents to aſſemble and walk in, before the meeting of the claſſes; and as the number of ſtudents is at preſent about a thouſand, and ſtill increaſing, it may be eaſily judged what ſhould be the dimenſions of ſuch a public hall.—Ample ſpace likewiſe muſt be allotted for the *Library*. From the time of the inſtitution of the Univerſity till 1760, about 180 years, the library had been increaſing conſtantly, though ſlowly; but ſince that time, and during the proſperous adminiſtration of the preſent Principal, Dr Robertſon, it has advanced rapidly. Every ſtudent has the fulleſt uſe of the Library, for a trifling annual contribution at the time of matriculation; by which, and other means, an annual fund of above 150l. has been obtained for purchaſing books; and in that way near 4000l. has been laid out in the ſpace of twenty-five years. It receives likewiſe all books entered in Stationers Hall, and many books are occaſionally given by donation; ſo it can ſcarce be thought to increaſe at a leſs rate than 200l. in value, or 600 or 700 volumes annually. Hence ſome judgement may be formed of what it will come to in 50 or 100 years, and the neceſſity of providing ſpace for its gradual increaſe.—Care, too, muſt be taken to allow ſufficient room for the *Muſeum*, which, though in its infancy, is increaſing very faſt. The prevailing taſte for Natural Hiſtory, and the zeal and activity of the preſent Profeſſor, would alone be ſufficient to inſure its increaſe; but the late eſtabliſhment of the Royal Society of Edinburgh affords additional aſſurance of the ſame important object; for every thing relating to Natural Hiſtory acquired by it, excepting antiquities, which go to the great collection in the Advocates Library, muſt be depoſited in the Muſeum.—There will be required, as a common Faculty-room, and as a daily place of meeting for the Profeſſors during the ſeaſon of teaching, one good room and an antichamber; but the principal buildings are the Chapel, the Great Hall or Theatre, the Library, and the Muſeum.

The next, and perhaps chief article, is, providing a ſufficient number of large and commodious *Teaching-rooms* for the ſeveral Profeſſors. To form ſome notion of what will be needed in this way, it muſt be obſerved, that the number of Profeſſorſhips is at preſent twenty-three, viz. 1. *Humanity*, or *Latin*; 2. *Greek*; 3. *Mathematics*; 4. *Logic*, or, *Firſt Philoſophy*; 5. *Natural Philoſophy*; 6. *Moral Philoſophy*; 7. *Natural Hiſtory*; 8. *Univerſal Hiſtory* and *Antiquities*, 9. *Rhetoric* and *Belles Lettres*; 10. *Divinity*; 11. *Church Hiſtory*; 12. *Hebrew* and *Oriental Languages*; 13. *Civil Law*; 14. *Scots Law*; 15. *Public Law*, and *Law of Nature* and *Nations*; 16. *Anatomy* and *Surgery*; 17. *Chemiſtry*; 18. *Botany*; 19. *Materia Medica*; 20. *Theory of Phyſic*; 21. *Practice of Phyſic*; 22. *Midwifery*; 23. *Clinical Lectures*.—It is not very improbable, however, that even the number of Profeſſorſhips may hereafter be increaſed; nor is this a groundleſs ſpeculation; for ſince this letter was written, a new Regius Profeſſorſhip has been eſtabliſhed, namely, that of *Aſtronomy*.

Of

Of all theſe branches of ſcience, Botany alone is taught in ſummer. It alone, too, is taught without the walls of the College; the Profeſſor and his pupils being, by his Majeſty's royal munificence, provided, in the moſt complete manner, with every deſirable accommodation, in the Botanic Garden. All the reſt are taught in winter, and within the College; and for the accommodation of the Profeſſors and ſtudents, there muſt be an equal number of halls or ſchools for teaching in. It may be thought a ſmaller number might anſwer, as they muſt neceſſarily meet at different hours. But the conſequence of that muſt be, (which is the caſe at preſent), that ſometimes three or four different claſſes muſt meet in the ſame place, at different hours of the ſame day; a circumſtance attended with much inconvenience, eſpecially when one aſſembles at the very hour the other is diſmiſſed. To wait, perhaps in the open air, till admittance can be obtained into the place of teaching by the diſmiſſion of thoſe who occupied it before, and then to ſit an hour in a room where from 100 to 200 people had been ſitting during the preceding hour, muſt ever be inconſiſtent with comfort, and unfavourable to health. It ſurely, therefore, cannot be thought ſuperfluous or unreaſonable to have at leaſt as many halls for teaching in, as there are profeſſorſhips at preſent eſtabliſhed. Theſe halls muſt be of different dimenſions, and differently conſtructed; and ſome of the claſſes, beſides the teaching-room, will require ſeveral other apartments. This is eſpecially the caſe with the claſſes of Natural Hiſtory, Natural Philoſophy, Chemiſtry, and Anatomy: and the Divinity claſs ſhould be accommodated with a proper place for a Theological Library, which is diſtinct from the general library of the College. Many of the teaching-rooms ſhould be of ſuch dimenſions as to accommodate between 200 and 300 ſtudents, and ſome ſtill larger. The Chemical Theatre ſhould be fit to contain at leaſt 300, and the Anatomical 500, or more properly 600.

Beſides theſe two claſſes of buildings, ſome others will be needed; eſpecially dwelling-houſes for the Principal and ſome of the Profeſſors, who either by the original conſtitution of their profeſſorſhips, or by preſcription, have a right to this convenience. It were no doubt to be wiſhed, that all the Profeſſors might have houſes in the College, as is the caſe elſewhere; but from conſiderations of œconomy, want of ſpace in the area, &c. this is not to be expected.

The Speculative Society, who obtained permiſſion about twenty years ago to erect a building within the walls of the College, for their meetings, ſhould likewiſe be accommodated with a proper apartment.

No better ſituation for a new College can be required than the ſite of the old one. By means of the South Bridge, it will have ſuch eaſy and immediate communication with the reſt of the city, that it may be regarded as near the centre of it. It is very near to the Royal Infirmary, which is an object of no ſmall moment to the Medical branch of the Univerſity. It is in the neighbourhood of ſeveral ſtreets, where the ſtudents always may be, as, in fact, for many years paſt they have been, accommodated with lodgings, more comfortably, and better on the whole, than they could have been in College rooms. The area extends about 430 feet from north to ſouth, which it is hoped will afford ſpace enough for all the buildings that are abſolutely neceſſary. The eaſt wing will extend 230 feet along the weſt ſide of the approach to the South Bridge, and will form one of the principal ornaments of this magnificent acceſs to the city. It is thought that it will require 40,000l. to execute it on the moſt frugal plan.

Prison and Bridewell.] The other great object is the building of a proper *Priſon* and *Bridewell*; an object highly intereſting to the feelings of humanity, immediately requiſite for the good order of ſociety, and conſequently a matter of national importance.

The horrid ſtate of the *Priſon*, ill contrived, ſmall, and badly ſituated, with the inevitable conſequences of theſe inconveniences, have been long and juſtly complained of; and from this cauſe, miſeries unauthoriſed by law, unknown to the world, inconſiſtent with ſound policy, with juſtice, and with humanity, are the portion of priſoners of every kind, whether their crimes or their misfortunes have brought them thither; for all muſt feel them nearly alike, as they are kept almoſt promiſcuouſly.

The want of a proper *Bridewell* has been almoſt as much felt and complained of. In a city like Edinburgh, how neceſſary muſt it be to have a proper place, where the idle and diſſolute, who have no means of ſubſiſtence, and are become not only uſeleſs but dangerous members of ſociety, may be reſtrained and puniſhed, and if poſſible reclaimed, by being taught by force the habits of needful induſtry, and made to feel the conſequences of vice and idleneſs!

About three years ago a very judicious and truly patriotic addreſs to the citizens, with the heads of a plan for erecting a new Priſon and Bridewell, was publiſhed by thoſe active magiſtrates, David Steuart, Eſq; at that time Lord Provoſt of the city, and Archibald Cockburn Eſq; ſheriff-depute of the county.—The following are extracts from this pamphlet.

"To ſuppreſs idleneſs and to prevent crimes, are the great objects to which every magiſtrate ſhould bend his attention, and of much

much higher national importance than the puniſhment of offences after they are committed; but when it is conſidered that there is little more in the power of the civil magiſtrate, than to inflict ſuch puniſhment, or to confine in places which ſeem calculated for the utter extinction of every virtuous principle, it cannot be wondered if a Bridewell and a new Priſon, upon a right footing, is anxiouſly wiſhed for by thoſe to whom the peace of the country is officially intruſted, and to whoſe ſuppoſed miſconduct or neglect, every violation of the law is, in the firſt inſtance, commonly imputed.

The preſent Houſe of Correction is the only inſtitution in Edinburgh that bears any reſemblance to a Bridewell. Ill choſen and inconvenient in point of ſituation, the fabric is much too ſmall, and the apartments are by no means calculated for the neceſſary ſeparation of priſoners, or the due enforcement of induſtry and obedience. Indeed, the only uſe it is put to, or fit for, is the temporary confinement of ſuch wretched beings as are, from their occupation, become totally abandoned, and join the commiſſion of theft to the miſery of proſtitution.

The Charity Workhouſe is intended ſolely for the reception and maintenance of perſons that are too young, too infirm, or too old, to ſupport themſelves by bodily labour. The able and robuſt of both ſexes, whoſe diſpoſitions or habits render them averſe to any ſettled employment, are left at liberty to throw away their time in idleneſs and diſſipation; and the number of young people that are to be met with in the ſtreets, deſerted by their parents, and left entirely to their own ſhifts, is aſtoniſhing.

Of all the jails that Mr Howard ever ſurveyed, there is not perhaps one more oppoſite to what a jail ought to be, than that of the city of Edinburgh.—Situated in the middle of a large metropolis, and in a narrow ſtreet—ſurrounded on every ſide by buildings much higher than itſelf—the miſerable apartments it contains—the improper manner in which they are diſpoſed and ſubdivided—the ſhocking places appropriated for the confinement of felons—the numberleſs inconveniencies ariſing from a partial and imperfect ſupply of water—the unwholeſome and fetid atmoſphere that pervades almoſt every part of it, from the total excluſion of a circulation of freſh air—the abſolute impoſſibility to preſerve a proper ſeparation of priſoners—the calamitous caſe of honeſt, though unfortunate debtors, confined to this dreary habitation, where they are expoſed to the intercourſe of wretches habituated to every ſpecies of vice, and dead to every ſenſe of virtue, are circumſtances, it is preſumed, abundantly ſufficient to ſhow the neceſſity of the eſtabliſhment now about to be attempted.

The preſent building contains only fourteen apartments. — During the laſt ſeven years, there have been confined in it 1126 debtors, and 769 criminals, which, on a medium for that period, amounts each year to the number of 160 of the former, and 109 of the latter. By the report of priſoners, it appears, that, in the month of June 1781, there were 19 priſoners for debt, and 12 for crimes; but the fact is, that the records of the jail have not been accurately kept, and that many commitments were never entered in the books, or the warrants for them have been loſt; ſo that without exceeding the limits of moderation, there ought to be added one fifth to the number of debtors, and one third to that of criminals.

The ſafe cuſtody of priſoners, though not the only, is yet a principal object in the diſpoſition of a jail; for the want of proper places of confinement for unruly and dangerous criminals, furniſhes a pretence to keepers for treating every one under their charge with the ſame undiſtinguiſhing ſeverity. Naturally averſe, from their indolence, to be at more pains than is abſolutely neceſſary, they adopt ſuch modes of ſecurity as ſeem beſt calculated to keep themſelves free from apprehenſion. Hence it is, that perſons committed on informations, the ſubject of which may be made capital, are commonly conſigned to a dungeon, and loaded with irons. Hence the invention of the cage, and other methods, which, though to the keepers they may appear neceſſary, are all equally repugnant to the law of the land, and the feelings of humanity. A perſon accuſed of a crime has, previous to trial, a right to be treated as if he were innocent; and a jail is nothing more than a temporary habitation, where the priſoner is to be confined till his guilt or innocence ſhall be legally inveſtigated, during which he ought to be denied no comfort that can be afforded him, conſiſtent with good morals, decency, and the detention of his perſon.

The utter impoſſibility of a proper ſeparation of priſoners in the preſent jail, has been attended with the moſt pernicious effects. A gallery, that goes by the name of the Common Hall, is the only place where it can be ſaid there is the ſmalleſt circulation of air; and to this all the priſoners are occaſionally admitted, women, and ſuch as are detained for capital crimes, only excepted. It requires no great penetration to diſcover, that ſuch an intercourſe muſt tend to extinguiſh every principle of morality, and all ſenſe of character; and many inſtances might be produced, of young perſons committed on informations of petty thefts, of which it was, after inveſtigation, diſcovered they were not guilty, and of people accuſed of an aſſault or riot,

riot, in which they had no hand, who, after ſome weeks confinement in this hope ul academy, have, on their enlargement, returned to their friends and the community, accompliſhed in the ſcience of houſe-breaking, and every ſpecies of theft.

As to the caſe of perſons confined for debt, it is in every reſpect inconſiſtent with juſtice or humanity. There are only three apartments allotted for women, whether debtors or criminals. On a late ſurvey, a female debtor was found in the ſame room and in the ſame bed with a proſtitute; and on inquiring into the reaſon of ſo groſs an abuſe, it was diſcovered, that if ſhe had been put into any other of the womens apartments, her morals would have been in equal danger, and her perſon in much greater.—To ſuffer the loſs of perſonal liberty, is ſurely a ſufficient calamity, eſpecially when it happens from unavoidable misfortunes or the faults of others, without being forced at the ſame time into ſituations, and expoſed to ſcenes, equally ſhocking in themſelves, and dangerous to virtue.

To remedy the many inconveniencies and miſchiefs inſeparable from the preſent jail, it is propoſed, in the firſt place, that the Jail and Workhouſe or Bridewell ſhould be united, and laid out in diviſions, in ſuch a manner as to afford one for the reception of felons, with a ſuitable area and court belonging to it; another for young offenders, with a court and area; a third for debtors, with the ſame conveniencies; and laſtly, a Bridewell, conſiſting of ſeparate accommodations for men and women, with proper courts and areas: And that there may be no communication between the refractory and incorrigible, and ſuch as are leſs hardened, diſtinct places of abode are to be prepared for each. To accompliſh theſe purpoſes, it will require a piece of ground not leſs than three acres.

The Bridewell, of which a plan was formerly offered to the public, was intended only for Edinburgh; but the certain conſequence of this reſtriction would have been, that the idlers of every denomination would have withdrawn themſelves from the juriſdiction of the magiſtrates of that city, and, in order to avoid labour and confinement, fly to the neighbouring counties, by which means Eaſt and Weſt Lothian, and Fife, in the firſt place, would be over-run with vagrants of all ſorts, who by degrees would find their way into the moſt remote corners of the kingdom. To prevent this evil, the adjacent ſhires ſhould conſider very ſeriouſly whether it would not be for their intereſt to lend their aſſiſtance in putting the propoſed eſtabliſhment on ſuch a footing, that the advantages accruing from it might be communicated likewiſe to them; and on this ſuppoſition the plan has been purpoſely made of an extent ſufficient to accommodate any number that in all probability can be ſent from the ſurrounding counties.

In ſo extenſive an undertaking, it is impoſſible that every point can be ſettled and adjuſted prior to its commencement. In ſome particulars, however, there can be no difficulty; ſuch as, that the ſervants, from the higheſt to the loweſt, ſhall have fixed ſalaries; that it ſhall not be in their power to reap the ſmalleſt profit or advantage from the furniſhing to the priſoners. A futlary in a priſon is the ſource of every irregularity and diſorder. Every neceſſary article ought to be contracted for at a ſtipulated rate, and diſtributed in ſtated quantities, under the immediate inſpection of a perſon for that purpoſe; and a day-book ſhould be kept by him of all the proviſions delivered, with an account of their diſpoſal, which will ſerve as a check both upon his own conduct and that of the contractor. The different apartments, with their areas, muſt be ſwept and cleaned every day, and waſhed and overflowed with water at leaſt twice a-week. This, and many other ſervices of the ſame ſort, can eaſily be performed by the priſoners of both ſexes in Bridewell. They are in cuſtody for the purpoſe of working, and ſurely they cannot be better employed.

A conſtant ſubjection to ſevere bodily labour is an idea juſtly reprobated; but on the other hand, no one deſtitute of the means of ſupporting himſelf has a right to remain in idleneſs. It is a maxim in China, that, if a perſon does not work, ſome individual in the empire muſt ſuffer cold and hunger on that account; for though he may ward off want from himſelf, it muſt fall ſomewhere. The idle ought to be confined, for the prevention of miſchief to the community, with ſuch an allowance as is ſufficient to keep ſoul and body together. If they are diſpoſed to become induſtrious, they will be furniſhed with work, two thirds of the profits of which they will be permitted to draw; ſo that the buſier they are, they will live the better, and their diligence and comfort will go hand in hand.

The expence of an undertaking of ſuch magnitude cannot be ſupported either by the city's funds ſingly, or by any aſſiſtance that may eventually be derived from the ſhire. It will therefore be abſolutely neceſſary to ſolicit a general and voluntary contribution for promoting an eſtabliſhment, the good effects of which will ſoon be extended over the whole country. Edinburgh being the place where all the ſupreme courts meet, its jail ought not to be regarded as a local and partial accommodation merely, but as a reception for the priſoners of the nation at large. One half of the people confined in it are brought from other places. Multitudes of poor people from all quarters bring their families

milies to the metropolis, in hopes of bettering their condition. Their expectations are as often diſappointed as they are anſwered; and they toil on till they are reduced to beggary and wretchedneſs, and become fit inhabitants of Bridewell."

Though the truth of the above obſervations have been univerſally felt and acknowledged, no progreſs has been made towards carrying the plan into execution; nor will this appear wonderful, when it is conſidered, that it will require no leſs than 10,000 l. which cannot be obtained but by a grant from parliament. Objects of ſuch magnitude, and ſuch evident public utility, ſurely cannot be thought unworthy of the attention, nor deemed undeſerving the encouragement and aſſiſtance of government.

We earneſtly wiſh it were ſubmitted to the conſideration of our rulers, whether 50,000 l. which will be needed for theſe two great objects, might not be raiſed by the profits of a lottery. There ſeem to be two ways in which this may be done, the one by aſſotting one third of the profits of the next year's ſtate lottery, which may be eſtimated at 50,000 l.; the other, by allowing for three years ſucceſſively, a lottery of a guinea the ticket, collateral to the ſtate lottery, ſo as to be determined by the drawing of it, as has been repeatedly done with the Iriſh guinea lotteries. The annual profits of theſe lotteries may amount to about 16,000 l. or 17,000 l. which in three years will produce the ſum required.

Luckenbooths.] If theſe two great objects are obtained by the aſſiſtance of government, another, of no ſmall importance towards adorning the city, will be put within the reach of the citizens themſelves. If a new Priſon is erected in a proper place, the old one muſt of courſe be removed, which will take away a third of that cumberſome maſs of buildings the *Luckenbooths*, and the remainder may be got rid of at very little expence to the citizens; nay almoſt at none; for the truſtees are now confident that the bridge will almoſt pay itſelf, and that very little or none of the tax of 10 per cent. on valued property for one year, authoriſed by parliament to be levied if it ſhould be needed for completing the bridge, will be wanted on that account. If the inhabitants therefore conſent that this tax be raiſed, two very great objects towards improving the city, inſtead of one, will be accompliſhed. The Lawnmarket is at preſent ſo little frequented, as ſcarce to appear a part of the ſame town, much leſs of the ſame ſtreet; and the inhabitants of it muſt ſee how much it would be for their advantage the removal of the Luckenbooths. Till this is effected, neither they, nor the town at large, can enjoy the full advantage from the new communication from Prince's ſtreet; and now that executions are done at the old priſon, its removal muſt be highly acceptable to thoſe who live or have property in that quarter. Theſe improvements accompliſhed, the High ſtreet, from its great length and breadth, from its peculiar ſituation on the ridge of a hill, and even from the rude grandeur of the lofty piles of houſes, already one of the nobleſt in Europe, would be the grandeſt in the world; and this ſtreet, of a mile in length, and with an eaſy aſcent, would terminate on one of the moſt ſtriking objects that either art or nature can produce, a great ancient fortreſs, built on a huge rock, overlooking the whole city, the adjacent country, and the ſea.

Such, Sir, are the objects, plainly of no private, but great public advantage, which many of your fellow-citizens have greatly at heart, and in the furthering of which they look for your aſſiſtance; and that you would repreſent, in the proper place, that, on ſuch occaſions and for ſuch purpoſes, their city has a peculiar claim to public encouragement and aſſiſtance.

When ſuch public works are found neceſſary in London, they are executed by means of very liberal ſupplies granted by parliament from the public ſtock, and none are found to complain: When ſuch works are undertaken at Dublin, the expence of them is defrayed by the profits of lotteries allowed by the Iriſh parliament, and the burden is not felt by the people. Except the ſingle article of the Regiſter-office, nothing of this kind has been granted, nor indeed aſked for Edinburgh ſince the Union.

Scotland was once a kingdom, and Edinburgh was then in every reſpect a capital. Theſe flattering diſtinctions and important advantages were renounced for the general good of the Britiſh empire. But by this ſacrifice, let it be remembered, that the ſeat of our national government was removed, and Edinburgh loſt what alone had made it a great city; that from its ſituation, and various other circumſtances, it can never be the ſeat of manufactures nor of general commerce; but that it is ſtill the ſeat of the General Aſſembly of our national church, and of the annual convention of our royal boroughs, and of the ſeveral boards for managing the different branches of the public revenue: Or, if theſe faint ſhadows of its former dignity be not thought deſerving of attention, let it be conſidered, that it is ſtill the ſeat of law and of learning; that it is the place of education the moſt eſteemed in the world; and that it is the favourite reſidence of moſt of our countrymen, who, by their ſtation, their education, their ſentiments, and their manners, are qualified to form an elegant and rational ſociety, and to enjoy it.

D.

Dr ANDERSON's *Report relating to the* FISHERIES, *continued from p. 585.*

VILLAGES and TOWNS.

WEre theſe neceſſary preliminaries ſettled, all that is wanted for eſtabliſhing the fiſheries would be effected with little trouble or expence. It appears, from the foregoing account of theſe countries, that the diſperſion of the people, their dependence upon the ſoil, and that ſlavery which reſults from it, are the chief cauſes, together with the ſalt laws, that have hitherto prevented them from engaging in the fiſhery. The next ſtep, therefore, after correcting the errors of the ſalt laws, will be to give freedom and independence to the people.

When we look back to the annals of South Britain, we obſerve, that there was a time when the great body of the people were ſlaves to their ſuperiors in the ſtricteſt ſenſe of the word, being nearly in the ſame ſtate that the people of Poland and Ruſſia are at this day. We now perceive that perfect freedom pervades the whole maſs, and that every man is at liberty to exert his own talents in the beſt way he can for his own emolument. By what means was this ſlavery ſo gradually and imperceptibly aboliſhed in the State, as to have occaſioned no political convulſions, and even to have eſcaped the notice of annaliſts and contemporary hiſtorians?

The anſwer to this queſtion is now eaſy; it was by the eſtabliſhing of towns, and granting to the inhabitants of theſe, certain privileges and immunities that were not at firſt thought to be of great moment, but which gradually produced a wonderful change in our civil polity. To theſe places of retuge, people in abject circumſtances, thoſe who were outcaſts from ſociety, or too cruelly treated by their Lords, fled for ſafety and protection. Without knowing in what manner to account for it, thoſe who were diſpoſed to be induſtrious found always abundant employment there, and were enabled to live at their eaſe. Trade crept into theſe places, and manufactures inſenſibly were eſtabliſhed in them; wealth flowed in upon the people, which enabled them to afford ſtill more and more, protection to the individual members of their community. Theſe places became gradually more and more attractive to thoſe without, and the fear of driving away the vaſſals from their liege lords mitigated the ſeverities of ſervitude; till at laſt all tyrannic exertions gradually fell into oblivion, and we found ourſelves in poſſeſſion of that freedom which all ſurrounding nations admire. Since ſuch were heretofore the ſalutary effects of this wiſe meaſure, we have every reaſon to expect the ſame beneficial effects would reſult from a ſimilar plan of conduct. With that view the following plan is recommended.

Let it be made known in all parts of thoſe countries, that every gentleman who ſhould reſolve to eſtabliſh upon his eſtate a town or village, by granting feus upon a ſpot that ſhall be approved of by government, and according to a plan that ſhould be in like manner approved of, under the conditions aforementioned, ſhall be entitled to obtain from government the ſum of one thouſand pounds Sterling, together with a charter given *gratis*, erecting this village into a corporation, with a power to the inhabitants to elect their own magiſtrates, &c. as ſoon as he ſhall be able to ſhew that one thouſand feus, in any one ſuch town, are granted off, and occupied—and ſhall, beſides, be entitled to receive one hundred pounds more for each hundred additional feus that ſhall be granted off.

The conditions required of him, to entitle him to theſe gratuities, are, that each lot of ground ſo feued off ſhall not be leſs than one ſixteenth-part of a Scotch ſtatute acre, for which an annual quit-rent, not exceeding half a crown (or at that proportion for larger areas), ſhall be demanded; that the ground be granted to each feuer and his heirs for ever, free from every other exaction or irritancy whatever, under this ſole reſtriction, that the occupant ſhall become bound, in one year and a half, or two years at fartheſt, to erect upon it a houſe, in the poſition marked in the plan; which houſe ſhall be occupied by himſelf or ſome other perſon; or in caſe of non-performance, that it ſhall revert to the donor; and alſo under the condition, that a habitable houſe ſhall in all time coming be kept upon it; which, if ſuffered to remain uninhabited for three years together, or to fall into ruins for the ſpace aforeſaid, ſhall in that caſe revert to the Lord of the Manor; with ſome other leſſer articles.

On the other hand, for the encouragement of poor ſettlers in ſuch villages, let it be likewiſe made known, that as ſoon

as ſix men who have obtained ſeparate feus as aforeſaid, ſhall go before any magiſtrate or juſtice of peace, and make oath that they are feuers in ſuch a town or village (naming it), and that they intend to follow the buſineſs of fiſhing as their chief employment, he ſhall give them a certificate under his hand to that effect; which on being preſented to

being authoriſed for that purpoſe, ſhall entitle them to receive from Government on the day of thereafter (on which day each year theſe premiums ſhall be diſtributed), a ſtout new boat, well calculated for carrying on the fiſhing in thoſe ſeas, with oars and other furniture complete, together with as much dreſſed hemp as ſhall be ſufficient to make a ſet of nets and fiſhing lines for the boat; as alſo a number of fiſhing hooks ſufficient for mounting thoſe lines completely. All this they ſhall receive *gratis*, upon entering into a recognizance themſelves, together with a gentleman of character, as ſurety —or, inſtead of a gentleman, with the owners of two boats, who ſhall have been inhabitants of the ſame place, and proprietors of a boat for at leaſt one year before that; theſe perſons and their ſureties coming bound to employ that boat chiefly, in all time coming, for the purpoſe of fiſhing; and in particular, that it never ſhall be employed for the purpoſe of ſmuggling, under the penalty of forfeiting the value of the boat, with all its apparelling and apparatus complete as when new.

By this ſimple arrangement, theſe poor fiſhermen would at once obtain freedom and independence. The means of earning their bread would be put into their hands; and as they would be placed together in numbers, tradeſmen and artificers would find it their intereſt ſoon to come among them. This would attract merchants. As numbers increaſed, a daily market for freſh fiſh, and ſmall articles of conſumption, would ſoon ſtart up, and greater periodical markets would be eſtabliſhed, at which a more important traffic would be carried on; and being within reach of a large town, as ſhall preſently be ſhown, they could in concert ſend thither, when neceſſary, out of their common ſtock, as much as would be ſufficient to load a boat completely, and obtain in return ſuch aſſortments of goods as they wanted. They would not therefore be ſubjected either to thoſe cruel abatements of price in their own commodites, to which they are now liable, or obliged to pay thoſe extravagant rates for what they want to buy, which they muſt, of neceſſity, ſubmit to at preſent.

It may perhaps be imagined, that though proprietors could be found to agree to inſtitute villages on this plan, yet the inducement to bring ſettlers thither would be too ſmall to collect many but in a long courſe of time; but the Reporter, from what he has remarked of the circumſtances and mode of thinking of the people, believes that theſe inducements, though acknowledged to be exceeding ſmall, would be ſufficient to produce the deſired effect. From the precarioufneſs of their preſent tenure, theſe poor people's minds are kept in a ſtate of perpetual diſquietude, ſo that they account any thing that has the appearance of giving them a fixed property, however ſmall it may be, as one of the greateſt bleſſings of life.—And he could produce many examples of the amazing influence of this propenſity among the lower ranks of perſons in other parts of Scotland, where the liberty they enjoyed was out of all degree of compariſon greater than in thoſe regions. He has not a doubt, therefore, but that this, together with the boat and furniture, would be ſufficient to bring together many thouſand ſettlers in any one place in a very ſhort ſpace of time. Such a ſituation muſt evidently appear much more deſirable to them than emigrating to America, much againſt their inclination to think of. From theſe conſiderations, the Reporter is convinced, that numbers would flock to theſe places as ſoon as the conditions were publicly known, ſo as to make them increaſe very quickly to a numerous ſociety.

It was from the contemplation of the many benefits that individuals would reap from a numerous ſociety, that no encouragement is propoſed to be given to the proprietor till 1000 lots be occupied in one place. This regulation would be productive of two good effects: it would prevent the eſtabliſhing a number of ſmall inſignificant villages, in which the inhabitants would experience all the inconveniencies of a town, without reaping any of its benefits; and it would induce gentlemen to exert themſelves, in ſome caſes, with vigour, to bring people to ſettle with them. This might tend to lower the rate of quit rent required, and make the proprietors ſtudious to grant the ſettlers every other little accommo-

dation

dation in their power; and every thing of that kind muſt tend ultimately to augment the proſperity of the whole.

The encouragement here held out to the proprietor will by ſome be thought too ſmall; but, in fact, no encouragement to him was neceſſary, as it is impoſſible to deviſe any other plan, by means of which he could increaſe the value of his property ſo much as this would do, without either trouble or expence on his part. The rent he would, in the firſt place, receive for the ground thus given off in perpetuity, would be much more than he could otherwiſe have obtained, being at the rate of 40s. per acre; and this for land, which in many caſes never could have been with forty farthings per acre. For 1000 lots, at this rate he would draw 125 l. per annum. The 1000 l. he is to receive from Government at 5 l. per cent will afford a revenue of 50 l. more, in all 175 l. per annum; which in ſome caſes would be entirely an addition to his revenue, the rent of the lands there to be given off, being nothing. In other caſes perhaps, a deduction of five, or poſſibly of 10 l. may be made from it; ſo that he acquires an addition of better than 160l. a-year to his eſtate, without coſting him one ſingle farthing.

But this is only a ſmall part of the profits he will draw in conſequence of this meaſure being adopted. When many men are ſettled in one place they muſt not only have food for themſelves, but for cows, and horſes, and other animals, which can only be had in the neighbourhood. A market is brought to hand for all kinds of vegetables and grain. Dung is produced, which ſerves to enrich the neighbouring lands. Barren plots are quickly converted into corn fields; and the value of his lands around becomes ten times greater than it otherwiſe would have been; ſo that in a few years a proprietor who made ſuch an eſtabliſhment would find its revenue bettered by this alteration, probably 500l. or 1000l. a-year, inſtead of 160l. (The Reporter has known caſes where the rent of land has been augmented better than 20,000 l. a year, by the increaſe of a town in the neighbourhood.) If therefore the proprietor knew his own intereſt, he would be a gainer, ſhould he pay the 1000l. to Government inſtead of receiving it. But all proprietors do not, in all caſes, ſee clearly where their intereſt lies; and as many of them are apt to graſp at the firſt profit, as the only one they have to expect, and thus to think of ſqueezing the quit-rent as high as it is poſſible for them to obtain, it is, perhaps, better for all parties, that they ſhould be thus bribed to adopt that mode of conduct which will tend moſt effectually to promote their own intereſt, while it likewiſe augments the general welfare of the community.

On the other hand, Government would in this caſe make a purchaſe that would prove perhaps equally advantageous to the public. A boat, with the other neceſſaries above ſpecified, would coſt about 9 l. —this divided amongſt ſix families, is thirty ſhillings for each family: the bounty to the proprietor is 20s. more; in all 50s. At this rate, ſuppoſing the ſettlers were to be all fiſhers, and ſuppoſing each family, on an average, to conſiſt of five perſons, this would amount to no more than 10s. a-head. But if we ſuppoſe the one half of theſe ſhould be artificers of other kinds, each of whoſe families coſt only 20s. to Government, or 4s. a-head, each perſon in this caſe, on an average, would coſt Government only 7s. This is the expence; let us now ſee what would be the return.

Every perſon who would be brought into theſe towns may be ſaid to pay at preſent no taxes at all to Government, (it would be eaſy to prove that they pay really leſs than none). When they ſhould thus be brought into a compacted ſociety, they will pay equal to the average rate yielded by others in populous diſtricts in Britain. It is known that about ſeven millions of ſuch people in Britain, pay at preſent nearly fourteen millions of pounds Sterling in taxes, which is about 40s. a-head. At that rate, Government in ſettling a thouſand families expends 1759 l. and in return obtains from thence a clear revenue of 10,000l. a year. This ſurely will be allowed to be an advantageous bargain.

It is impoſſible here to avoid drawing a ſhort compariſon between the effects of money laid out thus, or for other purpoſes on which the national treaſure is uſually expended. We have all known 20 guineas given to raiſe a ſingle recruit to the army, who inſtead of yielding any revenue helps only to exhauſt it; whereas an equal ſum thus applied, would purchaſe a perpetual annuity (I ſhould ſay a perpetually increaſing annuity) of 120l. Sterling. It is thus, and thus only, I mean by putting the people into ſuch a ſituation as gives room

room for effective induſtry, that ever the national revenue can be eſſentially advanced. All other ſyſtems of finance are but the pitiful workings of little minds, which occaſion much trouble, and end in vexation and diſappointment.

By the mode propoſed above, many large villages might be quickly founded, which would gradually attain the ſize of towns. But ſomething more is wanted to give a vivacious ſtimulus at the beginning to put the whole machine in motion. A vigorous puſh ſhould be made, to eſtabliſh, at the beginning at leaſt, one large town, which ſhould ſerve as a centre of trade, as a general market for all the adjacent places, and which ſhould be endowed with higher privileges than thoſe already mentioned, and be exalted to a degree of pre-eminence becoming the dignified part ſhe ſhould have to act among the ſurrounding leſſer communities.

With this view, it would be neceſſary for Government to make choice of a proper place for that purpoſe, and there to purchaſe, or obtain from the proprietor, a quantity of ground ſufficient for the ſeite of a large town, with a diſtrict around it, to be applied in the manner after mentioned.

Let a plan of that town be made out, divided into ſtreets and wards, and diſtricts properly adapted for giving effect to the ſeveral neceſſary regulations of police. On that plan, let places be marked off for houſes of different claſſes: thoſe who make choice of a lot in any of theſe ſeveral claſſes, being intitled to obtain a lot of land in the country, of greater or ſmaller extent, according to the claſs in which it is ranked, and to the value of the houſe that was required to be built on the ſeveral town-lots of theſe claſſes. Certain privileges to be annexed to the poſſeſſors of the different claſſes, and a proportional rate appropriated to each in regard to municipal taxes. The loweſt claſs of inhabitants to be in the ſame ſituation, and to be intitled to the ſame bounties from Government as thoſe of the villages already mentioned: with this only difference, that all the lots ſhould be here given off in perpetuity, without any reſerved quit-rent whatever. Let a plan of municipal government be made out for this town, calculated to preſerve order and due reſpect for the laws. Let magiſtrates be allowed *ex officio*, with powers ſufficient to make the magiſtracy reſpected; and the people with privileges that ſhould be ſufficient to bar againſt arbitrary exertions of power.

Still farther to add to the weight and dignity of this place, and to confer a ſingular bleſſing on the inhabitants of thoſe countries, of which they are deprived at preſent, let a convenient diſtrict around it be erected into a ſhrievalty, and let a ſheriff of courſe be named by the Crown, to take cognizance of all civil treſpaſſes againſt the laws, and to adminiſter juſtice among them. At preſent theſe countries are ſo remote from the ſeat of juſtice, that it is a matter of great difficulty and expence to obtain juſtice by law, which is one of the many cauſes that tend to depreſs the people. This, therefore, is one of the moſt eſſential neceſſary regulations, that ought long ago to have been thought of.

Should theſe meaſures be adopted, the conveniences for trade are then ſo eminently conſpicuous, that a large town would quickly be eſtabliſhed, that would ſerve as a centre of trade to all thoſe regions. And ſhould the ground be granted to Government for this purpoſe by the proprietor (which it certainly ought to be, ſeeing his revenue would neceſſarily be increaſed thereby many thouſand pounds a-year) it would coſt Government next to nothing.—Or, if they even had occaſion to purchaſe the ground, a very few thouſand pounds would be altogether ſufficient to effect the work.

One large town would be abſolutely neceſſary, and perhaps Dunvegan, in Skye, is the beſt ſituation for ſuch a town. There are four others which are proper ſituations for municipal towns, and which it is probable the proprietors would be well pleaſed to give off on the ſame terms. Theſe are, Stornoway, in Lewis; Loch Boeſdale, in South Uiſt; Tobermory, in Mull; and Bowmore, in Iſlay. Were each of theſe propoſed to be erected into a ſhrievalty, and endowed with the ſame privileges as thoſe already mentioned, it is highly probable, that as they all belong to men of great property, they would be glad to agree to the condition, were Government to tender them the boon.

In that caſe the Hebrides would be divided into five ſheriffdoms, viz.

Iſlay, comprehending the Iſlands of Iſlay, Jura, Colonſay, and Oronſay.

Mull, comprehending the whole of that iſland, with its leſſer iſlands, alſo Searha, Langa, Loing, Saeil, Eſdale, Kerrera, Liſmore, Tiree, and Coll, with ſome of the adjacent

adjacent coaſts of Ardnamurchan, and the eaſtward of it.

Skye, comprehending Sky, Canay, Rum, Egg, Muck, Rauſay, Rona, and part of the continent oppoſite to it, as far as the different lochs extend; it being much eaſier for the inhabitants of thoſe coaſts to go thither, than to Inverneſs, the county-town at preſent.

Uiſt, comprehending Uiſt South and North, Benbecula, Barra, and the leſſer Iſles.

Lewis, comprehending Lewis itſelf, Harris, and the leſſer Iſles, with a part of the weſt-coaſt of Scotland from Loch-inver to Cape Wrath.

Thus could juſtice be diſtributed with eaſe and expedition through all thoſe regions; the people would obtain perfect freedom; markets for every commodity they could poſſeſs would be opened; a general proſperity of the whole people would be the firſt conſequence—an extenſion of trade and a prodigious augmentation of revenue to the State would neceſſarily follow.

To render the navigation of thoſe ſeas ſafe and commodious, a more accurate ſurvey of thoſe coaſts ſhould be made than any at preſent known; for all the charts of thoſe coaſts are full of inaccuracies and errors, that tend to endanger the ſafety of any veſſels that ſhould attempt to ſail by them. Diſtinguiſhing land-marks ſhould be erected at the entry into the harbours and other places that require to be noted by ſeafaring people, that thus they might always know with certainty at what part of the coaſt they were whenever they ſhould *make* the land; for at preſent many ſhipwrecks are occaſioned by veſſels miſtaking one part of the coaſt for the other, and thus ſteering an improper courſe, which might have been ſhunned, had they known the coaſts with certainty. Buoys ſhould alſo be placed on ſunk rocks, by the help of which, veſſels might with ſafety, enter into harbours, and go through narrow channels, without a pilot, which they dare not attempt at preſent; and in ſome places rings ſhould be fixed for enabling veſſels to warp, or to be towed out or into a harbour, when the wind is not altogether favourable for them; as by the help of theſe, many veſſels might be ſaved that are damaged or loſt, and much time be gained that muſt now be loſt in lying idly in harbour, to the great prejudice of the owners of ſhips that frequent thoſe ſeas. In ſome places light-houſes ſhould be erected, particularly on the Mull of Kintire, and on the point of the iſland of Scalpa, in Harris, which are ſo obviouſly wanted, that nothing but a total inattention to theſe places would have permitted them to be neglected thus long.

If, along with theſe uſeful works, experienced pilots ſhould be eſtabliſhed at either entry into ſome narrow ſounds that muſt ever be dangerous to ſtrangers, ſuch as the ſound of Harris, and ſome others, (which pilots ſhould be ready to go off to any veſſel at a ſignal made), theſe ſounds would become ſafe and practicable, inſtead of being locked up, as they may be ſaid to be at preſent. In ſome places alſo, where harbours are much wanted, but where nature has not been altogether ſo bountiful as in others, the artificial aid of a pier might be neceſſary. By theſe helps, which could all be effected for a very inconſiderable ſum of money, the navigation of thoſe ſeas, inſtead of being hazardous, would become much more ſafe and expeditious than that of any other known narrow ſeas whatever, not only becauſe ſafe harbours are at all times to leeward, as has been already ſaid, but alſo becauſe of the currents, which, when fully known, could be ſo made uſe of as to help a veſſel forward with much greater eaſe and expedition than ever could be effected in narrow ſeas without them.

BOUNTIES.

Thoſe great and radical works already mentioned, which would lay the ſure foundation of the future proſperity of thoſe countries, being accompliſhed, it would then be time to think of other leſs ſubſidiary aids, that might help to forward the great deſign, which, though not of primary importance, yet, under proper reſtrictions, might ſtill be of very great utility. In this claſs bounties may be ranked—with regard to which the Reporter does not find himſelf prepared to ſpeak with that certainty he could wiſh, as he has not had an opportunity of examining all the caſes to which theſe might apply. One obſervation, however, on this ſubject is ſufficiently obvious; viz. That as all ſudden innovations are hurtful, and as the perſons who have hitherto chiefly engaged in the fiſhery upon the bounty live at a diſtance from the fiſhing ground, and would be greatly embarraſſed were the bounty to be ſuddenly dropped — this ſubject ſhould be very carefully

carefully weighed, before any determination of that kind ſhould be adopted, and meaſures previouſly concerted to find, if poſſible, ſome beneficial employment to thoſe people.

One thing more on this ſubject the Reporter may be permitted to remark, which is, that the mode of fiſhing at preſent practiſed under influence of the bounty, appears to him in many reſpects improper, and does not anſwer what he imagines to have been the view of the legiſlature when it was firſt granted. They ſend out large veſſels, it is true; but theſe veſſels do not fiſh at ſea, but only enter into lochs and harbours, where they fiſh with ſmall boats, and where the boats of the country people, without any decked veſſels to attend them, could fiſh at a much ſmaller expence than theirs. It is indeed highly probable, that were the country people freed from the reſtraints that the ſalt laws impoſe upon them; and were the inconveniencies they derive from a ſcattered ſociety removed, they could catch herrings in thoſe lochs at leſs than half the charge it ever can be done for by buſſes. The reaſons on which this opinion reſts might eaſily be produced, but it would be tedious to dwell upon them here.

Experience ſhows that herrings, though they are on the coaſt in abundance, do not in all caſes enter the lochs and narrow inlets, nor obſerve any regularity when they do enter into them; ſo that it often happens that the buſſes, though fitted out at a great expence, do not fall in with any body of fiſh, and are obliged to return empty. In that caſe, a number of men have been kept entirely idle for many months, at a very heavy charge, both of wages and proviſions, to the owners, which ſerves greatly to diminiſh their gains, and render their undertaking unprofitable. It is, however, a certain fact, that there never is a ſeaſon in which there are not abundance of herrings in the ſounds and narrow ſeas, among the iſlands, and along the coaſts, which might very properly be catched there, by decked veſſels, like the preſent buſſes, were they to fiſh for them after the Dutch method, which they never at preſent attempt. Could they be induced to follow their mode of fiſhing, the Reporter is fully convinced, that it would turn out a much more ſteady, certain, and profitable mode of fiſhing for the buſſes, than that which is at preſent in uſe. And many intelligent fiſhers with whom he has converſed, are of the ſame opinion. For theſe reaſons he is perſuaded it would be adviſable, even if the propoſed regulations ſhould take place, not to withdraw the bounty from buſſes after the preſent bounty law expires; though it deſerves to be conſidered, whether it might not be prudent to confine it to ſuch veſſels only as ſhould fiſh in the ſea after the Dutch method, and not in the lochs with boats, as at preſent.

It deſerves alſo to be remarked, that ſhould the regulations propoſed for ſalt take place, and ſhould towns be eſtabliſhed along theſe coaſts, as is expected, the owners of buſſes could be freed from many of thoſe regulations that cramp them now extremely, and diminiſh their profits in a ſurpriſing degree; ſo that with the ſame amount of bounty, they would find their profits greatly encreaſed, and be enabled, in a ſhort time, to go on with vigour, without any public aid whatever. The reaſons on which this opinion is founded are pretty obvious; but it would take up too much time to enter on a detail of them here.

Another conſideration requires to be here adverted to. By the preſent mode of fiſhing, thoſe who engage in the herring fiſhery know nothing at all of the line-fiſhing; and, in like manner, thoſe who carry on the line-fiſhing are entire ſtrangers to the herring fiſhery. By this arrangement, the veſſels and men employed in each kind of fiſhery are employed for part of the year during which it cannot be carried on, to the great detriment of all parties concerned. But as theſe two fiſhings ſucceed each other, the ſame veſſels and hands could carry on both buſineſſes with the greateſt propriety and œconomy, were the hands made acquainted with both kinds of fiſhing. This is actually done at preſent by a ſet of fiſhers from Ruſh, and ſome other places in the north of Ireland, who ſometimes come to fiſh on our coaſts. To induce our fiſhermen to follow that buſineſs after the ſame mode, it is ſubmitted, whether it might not be proper to grant a bounty only to ſuch veſſels as made it their buſineſs to follow both kinds of fiſhing throughout the year. All the fiſhermen agree, that wherry-rigged veſſels are the only proper ones for the line-fiſhery; as none other admit of being worked in the manner that is neceſſary. The late law, therefore, which prohibits the uſe of ſuch veſſels, certainly ought,

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on this account, as well as many others that might be named, to be altered, at leaſt in as far as relates to fiſhing veſſels. Wherry-rigged veſſels would alſo anſwer perfectly well for the herring fiſhery after the Dutch method. It deſerves to be conſidered, whether the bounty ſhould not be given to ſuch veſſels in preference to others.

It is neceſſary here alſo to note, that on the weſt ſide of the iſland of Lewis, there appears each year a great ſhoal of dog fiſh, in the months of June, July, and Auguſt, which the natives at preſent fiſh for in open boats, and catch great numbers. Of the livers of theſe fiſh they make an excellent oil for lamps, of which they ſell annually about 800 barrels: According to the opinion of experienced fiſhermen, were this buſineſs followed in decked veſſels which could ſtay out all night, during which time they were eaſieſt taken, it might turn out a more valuable fiſhery than the northern whale fiſhery. A ſmall bounty on ſuch veſſels as engaged in this buſineſs might be of uſe.

[*To be continued.*]

ANECDOTES *of the late* GEORGE PRINCE *of* MECKLENBURG.

GEORGE Prince of Mecklenburg Strelitz, brother to her preſent Majeſty, was born in the year 1743, came to England in his early days, and ſerved in our navy two years; but that element he was ſo fond of, ſoon impaired his juvenile and delicate conſtitution in ſuch a manner, that he was obliged to abandon it, and quit a climate and nation he ſincerely loved, with regret, whoſe language he learned to perfection, and manners retained to the laſt hour.

The late Empreſs Queen, Maria Thereſa, invited him to her ſervice, and on his entrance ſhe made him Lieutenant-Colonel. Soon after he joined his regiment, his generoſity to the indigent officers, as well as his indulgence and lenity to the common men, rendered him equally beloved and reſpected. It was frequently remarked, that he ſeemed rather inclined to aſſociate with his inferior more than ſuperior officers, which was one day maliciouſly hinted to her Majeſty, by another ſon of Mars, in ſaying, "He forgets he is Prince of Mecklenburg." The penetrating Queen looked ſternly at the officious courtier, and aſked, "But does he forget he is a Lieutenant Colonel?"—"Oh, no, (anſwered he, changing his tone), he is a moſt aſſiduous and excellent officer."—"Well, then, (ſaid ſhe), as he did not forget he is my Lieutenant-Colonel, you'll not forget to go this inſtant to Mareſchal Lacy, and tell him, in my name, to ſend him this very day a Colonel's commiſſion." When the generous George was afterwards informed of the reflection caſt on him, he coolly ſaid, "Perhaps the gentleman may have forgot, that my ſuperiors neither loved nor wanted me; but among my inferiors ſome ſeemed to love me, and others ſurely wanted me." In a ſhort time after, he was made General of Horſe, and Knight of various Orders. In the year 1780, he was made Brigadier General, and Inſpector of the two Carabinier regiments, the fineſt the Emperor has, or perhaps the fineſt in the world. In the year 1782, at the camp of Prague, in Bohemia, of 50,000 infantry and cavalry, Prince George with his detachments were reſerved for the *bonne bouche*, for the 7th and laſt day, when he manœuvred ſo inimitably well, that the hills of Liabin reſounded with echoes of applauſe from ſome of the moſt experienced Generals in Europe; and even Joſeph himſelf cried out in a rhapſody to the brave Caledonian veteran that ſtood near him, "Well, Laudon, what do you think of Mecklenburg now?" "Sire, anſwered the rough Scot, "I think if he was equally attached to the field as he is to the fair, he would be worth 10,000 men to your Majeſty." This anecdote I relate, that the reader may not ſuppoſe the good and brave Prince George to be entirely a Joſeph. He was uncommonly kind to all Britiſh ſubjects; he was an ornament to their rich, and a father to their poor. His love for this nation extended ſo far, that whoever ſpoke a little Engliſh, of any country whatſoever, was ſure, if in diſtreſs, to be relieved. He was a good Proteſtant, and firm in his principles of religion, though an enemy to all religious perſecutions. He was very often heard to regret, that the only point in the Engliſh conſtitution cenſurable, was not long ago expunged, which forced ſo many brave Britiſh ſubjects to ſeek bread from the natural enemies of the country which he loved ſo dearly. A church belonging to the aboliſhed Nuns at Prague, was ceded to the Proteſtants through his requeſt, by the great Joſeph, and ſupported by his munificence. He was an exception to Princes in general, who ſuppoſe

poſe all ſervices rendered them intereſted, and all ſaid to them adulation. If ever any Prince was ſuſceptible of true friendſhip, it was George of Mecklenburg. He was often heard to ſay, he never quitted a friend till the friend quitted him; and no one ever expreſſed theſe words with greater veracity; for where he once took, his ſentiments were never to be changed, but by a manifeſt violation and palpable facts. He was penetrating and reſolute, but never loſt that attracting ſweetneſs in his manners, which is peculiar to the Houſe of Mecklenburg. He never heard of any perſon in real diſtreſs, but he aſſiſted, if he could. One inſtance of his humanity I ſhall mention, to which I was witneſs. Whilſt Provincial of the grand free-maſon lodge of Prague, which is compoſed of the prime nobility and gentry of that kingdom, he heard of a poor innocent infant, that was left wrapped up, at a convent door, by the unfortunate mother, but, through the ſeverity of the weather, periſhed before day light; he inſtantly formed a plan to relieve ſuch beings. His influence over the ſociety, joined to his own donations, ſoon enabled him to build a Foundling Hoſpital, and found it ſo well, that at this preſent moment, 100 of theſe unhappily born wretches are made as happy as they poſſibly can be, by this ſalutary inſtitution, which had its origin from the humane George. Another inſtance I ſhall give the Britiſh ſubjects, of his particular attachment to them, where-ever he met any of them injured or oppreſſed. One Mr Curry, a young Iriſhman, who ſerved in Calenberg's regiment, happened to have a diſpute with an Imperial Comte, whoſe lady was one of the greateſt favourites of the late Empreſs Queen; the conſequence was a duel, and the Comte wounded. The *cara ſpoſa* reſented that a drop of her *liebſter herr's* blood ſhould be ſpilt by a wild Iriſhman, had recourſe to Court, repreſented the caſe womanly to a woman, and the poor Hibernian received orders in a few days, from the council of war, to depart inſtantly for Tranſylvania, and join the third battalion, to which no body is ſent but the infirm and ill behaved, for fear of a ſecond rencontre. The aſpiring ſon of St Patrick would prefer death itſelf to this cruel ſentence, but there was no alternative; he had no favourite to get it countermanded, and was cloſely watched by a guard for that purpoſe, till he was left in a dreary village in that diſagreeable climate, to paſs the reſt of his life in contemplation. A year elapſed before Prince George was informed of all the circumſtances in their true colours. The generous Mecklenburg could not bear with patience that a Britiſh ſubject ſhould be treated ſo. He immediately ſet off from Prague to Vienna, in the midſt of a ſevere winter, made himſelf reſponſible for Curry's future conduct, got his ſentence recalled, and on his arrival made him Captain of horſe in his own regiment.

Liſt of the National Debt, and Bank and India Stock, to the 5th of January 1786.

	CAPITALS. £.	s.	d.	INTEREST. £.	s.	d.
Bank Stock,	11,642,400	0	0	698,544	0	0
Five per Cent. Navy Annuities,	17,869,993	9	10	893,499	13	5
Four per Cent. Conſols,	32,750,000	0	0	1,310,000	0	0
Three per Cent. Conſols,	107,401,696	5	1	3,222,050	17	9
Three per Cent Reduced,	37,340,073	16	4	1,120,202	4	3
Three per Cent. 1726,	1,000,000	0	0	30,000	0	0
Long Ann. 680,375 l. per Ann. calculated at 21 years purchaſe,	20,411,250	0	0	680,375	0	0
Short Ann. 1777—25,000 l. per Ann.—Short Ann. 1778 and 1779, 412,500 l. calculated at 14 years purchaſe,	6,125,000	0	0	437,500	0	0
South Sea Stock,	3,661,784	8	6	128,197	9	1
Three per Cent. Old Annuities,	11,907,470	2	7	357,224	2	0
Three per Cent. New,	8,494,830	2	10	254,844	18	1
Three per Cent. 1751,	1,919,600	0	0	57,588	0	0
India Stock,	3,200,000	0	0	256,000	0	0
Three per Cent. Annuities	3,000,000	0	0	90,000	0	0
Total	266,725,097	12	10	9,536,026	4	7

NEW

NEW BOOKS.

Eloge de M. Leonard Euler: i. e. The Eulogy of M. L. Euler. By M. Nicholas Fuss, Member of the Imperial Academy at Petersburg. Berlin. 4to.

WE have here the learned and grateful diſciple, paying a juſt tribute to the memory of one of the greateſt philoſophers, and beſt of men, that ſcience, religion, and virtue, have exhibited in any age, in order to ſhew of what intellectual and moral improvement human nature is ſuſceptible.

Leonard Euler, Profeſſor of Mathematics, Member of the Imperial Academy of Peterſburg, ancient Director of the Royal Academy of Berlin, and Fellow of the Royal Society of London, as alſo Correſpondent Member of the Royal Academy of Sciences at Paris, was born at Baſil, April 15. 1707, of reputable parents. The years of his infancy were paſſed in a rural retreat, where the examples of pious and virtuous parents contributed, no doubt, to form in him that amiable ſimplicity of character, and uncommon purity of ſentiments and manners, which were manifeſted during the whole courſe of his life.

Though the ſtudies of his father were chiefly directed toward branches of knowledge that had a more immediate relation to his clerical profeſſion, yet he had applied himſelf, with ſucceſs, to the mathematics, under the celebrated James Bernoulli; and, though he deſigned his ſon for the miniſtry, he initiated him into this ſcience, among the other inſtructions of his early education.

When young Euler was ſent to the univerſity of Baſil, he attended regularly the different profeſſors. As his memory was prodigious, he performed his academical taſks with uncommon rapidity, and all the time he gained by this was conſecrated to geometry, which ſoon became his favourite ſtudy. The early progreſs he made in this ſcience, only added new ardour to his application; and thus he obtained a diſtinguiſhed place in the attention and eſteem of Profeſſor John Bernoulli, who was at that time one of the firſt mathematicians in Europe. Euler became his favourite pupil. He was ſtruck with a kind of aſtoniſhment at the aſpiring genius and rapid progreſs of the young mathematician: and as his own occupations would not admit of his giving the ardent pupil ſo much of his time as Euler deſired, he appointed one day in the week for removing the difficulties which his diſciple had met with in peruſing the works of the moſt profound mathematicians.

In 1723, M. Euler took his degree as Maſter of Arts, and delivered on that occaſion a Latin diſcourſe, in which he drew a compariſon between the philoſophy of Newton and the Carteſian ſyſtem, which was received with the greateſt applauſe. He afterwards, at his father's deſire, applied himſelf to the ſtudy of theology and the Oriental languages. Though theſe ſtudies were foreign to his predominant propenſity, his ſucceſs was conſiderable even in this line: however, with his father's conſent, he returned to geometry, as his principal object. He continued to avail himſelf of the counſels and inſtructions of M. Bernoulli; he contracted an intimate friendſhip with his two ſons, Nicholas and Daniel, and it was in conſequence of theſe connections, that he became afterwards the principal ornament of the academy of Peterſburg.

The project of erecting this academy had been formed by Peter the Great; it was executed by Catharine I.: and the two young Bernoullis, being invited to Peterſburg in 1725, promiſed Euler, who was deſirous of following them, that they would uſe their utmoſt endeavours to procure for him an advantageous ſettlement in that city. In the mean time, by their advice, he applied himſelf with ardour to the ſtudy of phyſiology, to which he made a happy application of his mathematical knowledge; and he attended carefully, for this purpoſe, the medical lectures of the moſt eminent profeſſors of Baſil.

This ſtudy, however, did not wholly ingroſs his time: it did not even relax the activity of his vaſt and comprehenſive mind in the cultivation of other branches of natural ſcience. For while he was keenly engaged in phyſiological reſearches, he compoſed a *Diſſertation on the nature and propagation of ſound*, and an anſwer to a prize-queſtion concerning the *maſting of ſhips*, to which the Academy of Sciences adjudged the *acceſſit*, or ſecond rank, in the year 1727. From this later diſcourſe, and other circumſtances, it appears, that Euler had early imbarked in the curious and important ſtudy of navigation, which he afterwards enriched with ſo many valuable diſcoveries.

M. Euler's merit would have given him an eaſy admiſſion to honourable preferment, either in the magiſtracy or univerſity of his native city, if both civil and academical honours had not been there diſtributed by lot. The lot being againſt him in a certain promotion, he left his country, ſet out for Peterſburg, and was made joint profeſſor with his countrymen, Meſſ. Hermann and Daniel Bernouilli, in the univerſity of that city.

At his firſt ſetting out in this new career, he enriched the academical collection with many memoirs, which excited a noble emulation between him and M. D. Bernouilli; and this emulation always continued, without either degenerating into a ſelfiſh jealouſy, or producing the leaſt alteration in their friendſhip. It was at this time that he carried to new degrees of perfection the integral calculus, invented the calculation of ſinuſes, reduced analytical operations to a greater ſimplicity, and thus was enabled to throw new light on all the parts of mathematical ſcience.

In 1730, he was promoted to the profeſſorſhip of natural philoſophy; and in 1733, he ſucceeded his friend D. Bernouilli in the mathematical chair. In 1735, a problem was propoſed by the academy, which required expedition, and for the ſolution of which ſeveral eminent mathematicians had demanded the ſpace of ſome months. The problem was ſolved by Euler in three days,—to the great aſtoniſhment of the academy; but the violent and laborious efforts it coſt him threw him into a fever, which endangered his life, and deprived him of the uſe of his right eye.

The Academy of Sciences at Paris, which, in 1738, had adjudged the prize to his memoir *Concerning the nature and properties of fire*, propoſed, for the year 1740, the important ſubject of the ſea tides, a problem whoſe ſolution required the moſt arduous calculations, and comprehended the theory of the ſolar ſyſtem. Euler's diſcourſe on this queſtion was judged a maſterpiece of analyſis and geometry; and it was more honourable for him to ſhare the academical prize with ſuch illuſtrious competitors as Colin Maclaurin and Daniel Bernouilli, than to have carried it away from rivals of leſs magnitude. Rarely, if ever, did ſuch a brilliant competition adorn the annals of the academy; and no ſubject, perhaps, propoſed by that learned body, was ever treated with ſuch accuracy of inveſtigation and force of genius, as that which here diſplayed the philoſophical powers of theſe three extraordinary men. We ſhall not follow the learned Eulogiſt in his remarks on the particular merit of Euler's Diſcourſe. It has been long acceſſible to the peruſal of thoſe who have a taſte and a capacity to reliſh and comprehend inveſtigations of this kind: but we cannot omit a circumſtance, which, beſide the confirmation that experience has given to the reſearches of Euler, is a very ſtrong preſumption in their favour, and that circumſtance is the remarkable conformity between his memoir and that of Bernouili, though they ſet out from different principles. The one adopted the Carteſian vortices, which the other rejected; and yet they arrived at the ſame concluſion: they even met together often in the courſe of their inveſtigations; of which, one example, among others, is their determination of the tide in the frigid zone.—Thus, obſerves our panegyriſt, does *truth* ſeem, at times, to multiply itſelf, that it may ſhed its light upon its genuine votaries, in whatever path they purſue it.

In the year 1741, M. Euler was invited to Berlin to augment the luſtre of the academy, that was there riſing into fame, under the auſpicious protection of the preſent King of Pruſſia; for whom the Muſes and the Sciences have prepared a wreath, which will bloom unfaded to the lateſt ages. He enriched the laſt volume of the *Miſcellanies (Melanges)* of Berlin with five Memoirs, which make an eminent, perhaps the principal, figure in that collection. Theſe were followed, with an aſtoniſhing rapidity, by a great number of important reſearches, which are ſcattered through the memoirs of the Pruſſian academy; of which a volume has been regularly publiſhed every year, ſince its eſtabliſhment in 1744.

The labours of Euler will appear more eſpecially aſtoniſhing, when it is conſidered, that while he was enriching the academy of Berlin with a prodigious number of memoirs, on the deepeſt parts of mathematical ſcience, containing always ſome new points of view, often ſublime truths, and ſometimes diſcoveries of great importance, he did not diſcontinue his philoſophical contributions to the academy of Peterſburg, which granted him a penſion in 1742, and whoſe memoirs diſplay the marvellous fecundity of Euler's genius.

It

It was with much difficulty that this great man obtained, in 1766, permiſſion from the King of Pruſſia to return to Peterſburg, where he deſired to paſs the reſt of his days. Soon after his return, which was graciouſly rewarded by the munificence of Catherine II. he was ſeized with a violent diſorder, which terminated in the total loſs of his ſight. A cataract, formed in his left eye, which had been eſſentially damaged by a too ardent application to ſtudy, deprived him entirely of the uſe of that organ. It was in this diſtreſſing ſituation, that he dictated to his ſervant, who had been a tailor's apprentice, and was abſolutely devoid of mathematical knowledge, his *Elements of Algebra*; which, by their intrinſical merit, in point of perſpicuity and method, and the unhappy circumſtances in which they were compoſed, have equally excited applauſe and aſtoniſhment. This work, though purely elementary, diſcovers the palpable characteriſtics of an inventive genius; and it is here alone that we meet with a complete theory of the analyſis of Diophantes.

About this time, M. Euler was honoured by the academy of Sciences at Paris with the place of one of the foreign members of that learned body; and, after this, the academical prize was adjudged to three of his memoirs, *Concerning the Inequalities in the Motions of the Planets*. The two prize-queſtions, propoſed by the ſame academy, for 1770 and 1772, were deſigned to obtain from the labours of aſtronomers a *more perfect Theory of the Moon*. M. Euler, aſſiſted by his eldeſt ſon *, was a competitor for theſe prizes, and obtained them both. In this laſt memoir, he reſerved, for farther conſideration, ſeveral inequalities of the moon's motion, which he could not determine in his firſt theory, on account of the complicated calculations in which the method he then employed had engaged him. He had the courage afterward to review his whole theory, with the aſſiſtance of his ſon, and Meſſ. Kraft and Lexell, and to purſue his reſearches, until he had conſtructed the new tables, which appeared, together with the great work, in 1772. Inſtead of confining himſelf, as before, to the fruitleſs integration of three differential equations of the ſecond degree, which are furniſhed by mathematical principles, he reduced them to the three ordinates, which determine the place of the moon; he divided into claſſes all the inequalities of that planet, as far as they depend either upon the mean elongation of the ſun and moon, or upon the eccentricity, or the parallax, or the inclination of the lunar orbit. All theſe means of inveſtigation, employed with ſuch art and dexterity, as could only be expected from an analytical genius of the firſt order, were attended with the greateſt ſucceſs; and it is impoſſible to obſerve, without admiration, and a kind of aſtoniſhment, ſuch immenſe calculations on the one hand, and on the other, the ingenious methods employed by this great man to abridge them, and to facilitate their application to the real motion of the moon.—But this admiration will become aſtoniſhment, when we conſider at what period, and in what circumſtances, all this was effectuated by M. Euler. It was when he was totally blind, and conſequently obliged to arrange all his computations by the ſole powers of his memory and his genius. It was when he was embarraſſed in his domeſtic circumſtances, by a dreadful fire that had conſumed a great part of his ſubſtance, and forced him to quit a ruined houſe, of which every corner was known to him by habit, which, in ſome meaſure, ſupplied the place of ſight. It was in theſe circumſtances that Euler compoſed a work, which alone was ſufficient to render his name immortal.—The heroic patience and tranquillity of mind which he diſplayed here needs no deſcription: and he derived them not only from the love of ſcience, but from the power of religion. His philoſophy was too genuine and ſublime to ſtop its analyſis at mechanical cauſes; it led him to that divine philoſophy of religion, which ennobles human nature, and can alone form a habit of true magnanimity and patience in ſuffering.

Some time after this, the famous Wentzel, by couching the cataract, reſtored Mr Euler's ſight; but the ſatisfaction and joy that this ſucceſsful operation produced, were of ſhort duration. Some inſtances of negligence on the part of his ſurgeons, and his own impatience to uſe an organ, whoſe cure was not completely finiſhed, deprived him of his ſight a ſecond time; and this relapſe was accompanied with tormenting pain. He, however,

* M. J. A. Euler, a ſon worthy of his illuſtrious father, who has alſo enriched the academical memoirs of Peterſburg with many learned memoirs.

however, with the aſſiſtance of his ſons, and of Meſſ. Kraft and Lexell, continued his labours; neither the loſs of his ſight, nor the infirmities of an advanced age, could damp the ardour of his genius. He had engaged to furniſh the academy of Peterſburg with as many memoirs as would be ſufficient to complete its *acts* for twenty years after his death. In the ſpace of *ſeven* years he tranſmitted to the academy, by Mr Golſwin, above *ſeventy* memoirs, and above *two hundred* more, which were reviſed and completed by the author of this Eulogy. Such of theſe memoirs as were of ancient date were ſeparated from the reſt, and form a collection that was publiſhed in the year 1783, under the title of *Analytical Works*. There is not one of theſe pieces, obſerves our Eulogiſt, which does not contain ſome new diſcovery, or ſome ingenious view, that may lead to the ſucceſsful inveſtigation of truths yet unknown. They contain the happieſt integrations, the moſt refined and ſublime analytical proceſſes, deep reſearches concerning the nature and properties of numbers, an ingenious demonſtration of ſeveral theorems of Fermat; the ſolution of many difficult problems relative to the equilibrium and motion of ſolid, flexible, and elaſtic bodies, and explications of ſeveral ſeeming paradoxes.—No part of the theory of the motion of the celeſtial bodies, of their mutual action, and their anomalies, however abſtract and difficult, was overlooked, or left unimproved, by M. Euler. There is not one branch of mathematical ſcience that has not been benefited by his labours: No geometrician ever before embraced ſo many objects at the ſame time; none, perhaps, ever equalled him, either in the number of his publications, or in the multitude and variety of his diſcoveries. His name will live as long as the ſciences ſubſiſt: "It will go down to the lateſt ages with the immortal names of Deſcartes, Galilei, Newton, Leibnitz, and other illuſtrious men, whoſe genius and virtues have ennobled humanity: it will ſhine with an unfading luſtre, when many names which have been raiſed to fame by the frivolous part of mankind in our times, ſhall be buried in oblivion."—So ſpeaks our Eulogiſt, and we have neither the courage nor the inclination to contradict him.

Euler's knowledge was more univerſal than could be well expected in one who had purſued, with ſuch unremitting ardour, mathematics, and aſtronomy, as his favourite ſtudies. He had made a very conſiderable progreſs in medical, botanical, and chemical ſcience. What was ſtill more extraordinary, he was an excellent ſcholar, and poſſeſſed what is generally called *erudition*, in a very high degree. He had read, with attention and taſte, the moſt eminent writers of ancient Rome: he was perfectly acquainted with mathematical literature, and the ancient hiſtory of that ſcience. The civil and literary hiſtory of all ages and all nations was familiar to him; and foreigners, who were only acquainted with his works, were aſtoniſhed to find in the converſation of a man, whoſe long life ſeemed ſolely occupied in mathematical and phyſical reſearches and diſcoveries, ſuch an extenſive acquaintance with the moſt intereſting branches of literature. In this reſpect, no doubt, he was much indebted to a very uncommon memory, which ſeemed to retain every idea that was conveyed to it, either from reading or meditation. He could repeat the Æneid of Virgil, from the beginning to the end, without heſitation, and indicate the firſt and the laſt line of every page of the edition he uſed. Many other examples of his extraordinary memory are mentioned in this eulogy.

Several attacks of a vertigo, in the beginning of September 1783, which did not prevent his calculating the motions of the aeroſtatical globes, were nevertheleſs the forerunners of his mild and happy paſſage from this ſcene to a better. While he was amuſing himſelf at tea with one of his grandchildren, he was ſtruck with an apoplexy, which terminated his illuſtrious career, at the age of 76.

His conſtitution was uncommonly ſtrong and vigorous: his health was good, and the evening of his long life was calm and ſerene, ſweetened by the fame that follows genius, the public eſteem and reſpect that are never with-held from exemplary virtue, and ſeveral domeſtic comforts, which he was capable of feeling, and therefore deſerved to enjoy. His temper was even, mild, and cheerful; to which were added, a certain roughneſs, mixed with ſimplicity and good humour, and a happy and pleaſant knack of telling a ſtory, which rendered his converſation agreeable. The great activity of his mind was neceſſarily connected with a proportion of vivacity and quickneſs, which

which rendered him ſuſceptible of warmth and irritation. His anger however was never any thing more than a tranſitory flaſh; and he knew no ſuch thing as permanent ill-will toward any human being. His probity and integrity were pure and incorruptible: and the honeſt indignation with which he inveighed againſt every inſtance of perfidy and injuſtice, was ſingularly remarkable. His *piety* was rational and ſincere; his *devotion* was fervent: he was intimately perſuaded of the truth of Chriſtianity—felt its importance to the dignity and happineſs of human nature—and looked upon its detractors and oppoſers as the moſt pernicious enemies of man. His philanthropy was great; and if ever he felt the emotions of averſion and indignation, it was only when he contemplated the malignant phrenzy of the profeſſed abettors and apoſtles of Atheiſm. We ſhall not contend with ſuch as may look upon this as an infirmity; for *we* never felt any thing in our occaſional viſits to Bedlam, but ſentiments of pity, and that kind of dejection that ariſes from the humiliating view of diſordered nature.

M. Euler had by his firſt marriage thirteen children, of whom eight died in infancy or early youth. The other five, of which three are ſons, highly eminent in their reſpective profeſſions *, augmented his family with thirty-eight grandchildren, of whom twenty ſix are ſtill living. "It was a moſt pleaſing and affecting ſpectacle," ſays our eulogiſt, "to ſee the venerable old man, ſitting (deprived of ſight) like a patriarch in the midſt of his numerous family, all zealous in rendering the evening of his life ſerene and pleaſing, by every tender office and mark of attention that the warmeſt filial affection could ſuggeſt."—We cordially join the worthy writer in the contemplation of this reſpectable domeſtic ſcene; and when we combine the ſublime reſearches of this great luminary of ſcience, with the ſerene piety of his ſetting rays, and conſider the life of the *philoſopher* in one point of view with the death of the *juſt*, we ſee, we feel here, an indication of immortality, which confounds the puny ſophiſtry of the ſceptic; and we behold, in Euler, the ſun ſetting only to riſe again with a purer luſtre.

—— *Ille poſtquam ſe lumine* VERO
Implevit, ſtelluſque vagas miratur et aſtra
Fixa polis, videt quanta ſub nocte jacerent
Hæc noſtra dies.

At the end of this inſtructive and intereſting account of M. Euler, we find a complete liſt of his works, which fills 51 pages. M.

The Addreſs of the Epiſcopal Clergy of Connecticut, to the Right Reverend Biſhop Seabury, with the Biſhop's anſwer. With a Liſt of the Succeſſion of Scots Biſhops, from the Revolution in 1688, *to the preſent time. ſm.* 8vo.

This Addreſs and Liſt, printed lately in Connecticut, we inſert at large.

"*To the Right Reverend Father in* GOD, SAMUEL, *by Divine Providence, Biſhop of the Epiſcopal Church in Connecticut.*

The Addreſs of ſundry of the Epiſcopal Clergy in the State of Connecticut.

REVEREND FATHER,

WE, who have hereunto ſubſcribed our names, in behalf of ourſelves, and other preſbyters of the Epiſcopal Church, embrace with pleaſure this early opportunity of congratulating you on your ſafe return to your native country; and on the accompliſhment of that arduous enterpriſe in which, at our deſire, you engaged. Devoutly do we adore, and reverently thank the Great Head of the Church, that he has been pleaſed to preſerve you through a long and dangerous voyage; that he has crowned your endeavours with ſucceſs, and now at laſt permits us to enjoy under you, the long and ardently deſired bleſſing of pure, valid, and free Epiſcopacy—a bleſſing which we receive as the precious gift of God himſelf; and humbly hope, that the work he has ſo auſpiciouſly begun, he will confirm and proſper, and make it a real benefit to our church, not only in this ſtate, but in the American ſtates in general, by uniting them in doctrine, diſcipline,

* The *eldeſt* of theſe, every way worthy of the name he bears, and who, as we have ſeen above, took a part in the laſt labours of his venerable father, is ſtill an ornament to the univerſity of Peterſburg, and has obtained ſeveral academical prizes there, as alſo at Paris, Munich, and Gottingen.—— The *ſecond* is Phyſician to the Empreſs of Ruſſia, and enjoys great reputation in that line.——The *third* is Lieutenant-Colonel of the Artillery, and is well known in the learned world by his aſtronomical obſervations. He was one of the Aſtronomers that were named by the Academy of Peterſburg to obſerve the Paſſage of Venus.

diſcipline, and worſhip; by ſupporting the cauſe of Chriſtianity againſt all its oppoſers; and by promoting piety, peace, concord, and mutual affection, among all denominations of Chriſtians.

Whatever can be done by us, for the advancement of ſo good a work, ſhall be done with united attention, and the exertion of our beſt abilities. And as you are now, by our voluntary and united ſuffrages, (ſignified to you, firſt at New York, in April 1783, by the Rev. Mr Jarvis, and now ratified and confirmed in this preſent convention), elected Biſhop of that branch of the Catholic and Apoſtolic Church to which we belong; We, in the preſence of Almighty God, declare to the world, that we do unanimouſly and voluntarily accept, receive, and recogniſe you to be OUR BISHOP, ſupreme in the government of the church, and in the adminiſtration of all eccleſiaſtical offices. And we do ſolemnly engage to render you all that reſpect, duty, and ſubmiſſion, which we believe do belong, and are due to your high office, and which, we underſtand, were given by the preſbyters to their biſhop in the primitive church, while, in her native purity, ſhe was unconnected with, and uncontrouled by, any ſecular power.

The experience of many years had long ago convinced the whole body of the clergy, and many of the lay-members of our communion, of the neceſſity there was of having reſident biſhops among us. Fully and publicly was our cauſe pleaded, and ſupported by ſuch arguments as muſt have carried conviction to the minds of all candid and liberal men. They were, however, for reaſons which we are unable to aſſign, neglected by our ſuperiors in England. Some of thoſe arguments were drawn from our being members of the national church, and ſubjects of the Britiſh government. Theſe loſt their force upon the ſeparation of this country from Great Britain, by the late peace. Our caſe became thereby more deſperate, and our ſpiritual neceſſities were much increaſed. Filial affection ſtill induced us to place confidence in our parent church and country, whoſe liberality and benevolence we had long experienced, and do moſt gratefully acknowledge. To this church was our immediate application directed, earneſtly requeſting a biſhop to collect, govern, and continue, our ſcattered, wandering, and ſinking church: and great was, and ſtill continues to be, our ſurpriſe, that a requeſt ſo reaſonable in itſelf, ſo congruous to the nature and government of that church, and begging for an officer ſo abſolutely neceſſary in the church of Chriſt, as they and we believe a biſhop to be, ſhould be refuſed. We hope that the ſucceſſors of the apoſtles in the church of England have ſufficient reaſons to juſtify themſelves to the world and to God. We, however, know of none ſuch, nor can our imagination frame any.

But, bleſſed be God! another door was opened for you. In the myſterious œconomy of his providence, he had preſerved the remains of the old Epiſcopal Church of Scotland, under all the malice and perſecutions of its enemies. In the ſchool of adverſity, its pious and venerable biſhops had learned to renounce the pomps and grandeur of the world, and were ready to do the work of their Heavenly Father. As out-caſts, they pitied us; as faithful holders of the apoſtolical commiſſion, what they had *freely received* they *freely gave*. From them we have received a free, valid, and purely eccleſiaſtical Epiſcopacy, are thereby made complete in all our parts, and have a right to be conſidered as a living, and we hope, through God's grace, ſhall be a vigorous, branch of the Catholic church.

To theſe venerable Fathers our ſincereſt thanks are due, and they have them moſt fervidly. May the Almighty be their rewarder, regard them in mercy, ſupport them under the perſecutions of their enemies, and turn the hearts of their perſecutors; and make their ſimplicity and godly ſincerity known unto all men! And where-ever the American Epiſcopal church ſhall be mentioned in the world, may this good deed which they have done for us, be ſpoken of for a memorial of them!

JEREMIAH LEAMING,
RICHARD MANSFIELD,
ABRAHAM JARVIS,
BELA HUBBARD,
JOHN R. MARSHALL
and others.

Middleton, Aug. 3. 1785.

" BISHOP SEABURY's ANSWER.

Reverend Brethereu, beloved in our Lord Jeſus Chriſt,

I heartily thank you for your kind congratulations on my ſafe return to my native country; and cordially join with you in your joy, and thanks to Almighty God,

God, for the ſucceſs of that important buſineſs which your application excited me to undertake. May God enable us all to do every thing with a view to his glory, and the good of his church!

Accept of my acknowledgements for the aſſurances you give me of exerting your beſt abilities to promote the welfare, not only of our own church, but of common Chriſtianity, and the peace and mutual affection of all denominations of Chriſtians. In ſo good a work, I truſt, you will never find me either backward or negligent.

I ſhould, moſt certainly, be very apprehenſive of ſinking under the weight of that high office to which I have been, under God's providence, raiſed by your voluntary and free election, did I not aſſure myſelf of your ready advice and aſſiſtance in the diſcharge of its important duties—grateful, therefore, to me, muſt be the aſſurances you give, of ſupporting the authority of your biſhop upon the true principles of the primitive church, before it was controuled and corrupted by ſecular connections and worldly policy. Let me entreat your prayers to our ſupreme Head, for the continual preſence of his Holy Spirit, that I may in all things do his bleſſed will.

The ſurpriſe you expreſs at the rejection of your application in England is natural. But where the eccleſiaſtical and civil conſtitutions are ſo cloſely woven together as they are in that country, the firſt characters in the church for ſtation and merit may find their good diſpoſitions rendered ineffectual, by the intervention of the civil authority: and whether it is better to ſubmit quietly to this ſtate of things in England, or to riſk that confuſion which would probably enſue, ſhould an amendment be attempted, demands ſerious conſideration.

The ſentiments you entertain of the venerable biſhops in Scotland are highly pleaſing to me. Their conduct through the whole buſineſs was candid, friendly, and Chriſtian; appearing to me to ariſe from a juſt ſenſe of duty, and to be founded in, and conducted by, the true principles of the primitive apoſtolical church. And I hope you will join with me in manifeſtations of gratitude to them, by always keeping up the moſt intimate communion with them and their ſuffering church.

SAMUEL, Bp. Ep. Ch. Connect.

Middleton, Aug. 3. 1785.

" *A Liſt of the Conſecration and Succeſſion of* SCOTS BISHOPS, *ſince the Revolution* 1688, *under William III. as far as the Conſecration of Biſhop* Seabury *is concerned.*

1693. *Feb.* 23. Dr George Hickes was conſecrated Suffragan of Thetford, in the Biſhop of Peterborough's chapel, in the parish of Enfield, by Dr William Lloyd, Biſhop of Norwich, Dr Francis Turner, Biſhop of Ely, and Dr Thomas White, Biſhop of Peterborough. *N. B.* Dr Lloyd, Dr Turner, and Dr White, were three of the Engliſh biſhops who were deprived at the Revolution, by the civil power, for not ſwearing allegiance to William III. They were alſo three of the ſeven biſhops who had been ſent to the Tower, by James II. for refuſing to order an illegal proclamation to be read in their dioceſes.

1705. *Jan.* 25. Mr John Sage, formerly one of the miniſters of Glaſgow, and Mr John Fullarton, formerly miniſter of Paiſley, were conſecrated at Edinburgh, by John Paterſon, Archbiſhop of Glaſgow, Alexander Roſe, Biſhop of Edinburgh, and Robert Douglas, Biſhop of Dunblane. *N. B.* Archbiſhop Paterſon, Biſhop Roſe, and Biſhop Douglas, were deprived at the Revolution, by the civil power, becauſe they refuſed to ſwear allegiance to William III.

1709. *April* 28. Mr John Falconar, miniſter at Carnbie, and Mr Henry Chryſtie, miniſter at Kinroſs, were conſecrated at Dundee, by Biſhop Roſe of Edinburgh, Biſhop Douglas of Dunblane, and Biſhop Sage.

1711. *Aug.* 25. The Hon. Archibald Campbell was conſecrated at Dundee, by Biſhop Roſe of Edinburgh, Biſhop Douglas of Dunblane, and biſhop Falconar.

1712. *Feb.* 24. Mr James Gadderar, formerly miniſter at Kilmaurs, was conſecrated at London, by Biſhop Hickes, Biſhop Falconar, and Biſhop Campbell.

1718. *Oct.* 22. Mr Arthur Millar, formerly miniſter at Inverueſk, and Mr William Irvine, formerly miniſter at Kirkmichael, in Carrick, were conſecrated at Edinburgh, by Biſhop Roſe of Edinburgh, Biſhop Fullarton, and Biſhop Falconar.

After the Biſhop of Edinburgh's death,

1722. *Oct.* 7. Mr Andrew Cant, formerly one of the miniſters of Edinburgh, and Mr David Freebairn, formerly miniſter

miſter of Dunning, were conſecrated at Edinburgh, by Biſhop Fullarton, Biſhop Millar, and Biſhop Irvine.

1727. *June* 4. Dr Thomas Rattray of Craighall was conſecrated at Edinburgh by Biſhop Gadderar, Biſhop Millar, and Biſhop Cant.

1727 *June* 18. Mr William Dunbar, miniſter at Cruden, and Mr Robert Keith, preſbyter in Edinburgh, were conſecrated at Edinburgh, by Biſhop Gadderar, Biſhop Millar, and Biſhop Rattray. *N B.* They who were deprived of their pariſhes at the Revolution are in this liſt called miniſters; but they who had not been pariſh miniſters under the civil eſtabliſhment, are called preſbyters.

1735. *June* 24. Mr Robert White, preſbyter at Cupar, was conſecrated at Carſebank, near Forfar, by Biſhop Rattray, Biſhop Dunbar, and Biſhop Keith.

1741. *Sept.* 10. Mr William Falconar, preſbyter at Forres, was conſecrated at Alloa, in Clackmannanſhire, by Biſhop Rattray, Biſhop Keith, and Biſhop White.

1742. *Oct.* 4. Mr James Rait, preſbyter at Dundee, was conſecrated at Edinburgh, by Biſhop Rattray, Biſhop Keith, and Biſhop White.

1743. *Aug.* 19 Mr John Alexander, preſbyter at Alloa, in Clackmannanſhire, was conſecrated at Edinburgh, by Biſhop Keith, Biſhop White, Biſhop Falconar, and Biſhop Rait.

1747. *July* 17. Mr Andrew Gerard, preſbyter in Aberdeen, was conſecrated at Cupar, in Fife, by Biſhop White, Biſhop Falconar, Biſhop Rait, and Biſhop Alexander.

1755 *Nov* 1. Mr Henry Edgar was conſecrated at Cupar, in Fife, by Biſhop White, Biſhop Falconar, Biſhop Rait, and Biſhop Alexander, as co-adjutor to Biſhop White, then *Primus*. *N. B.* Anciently no biſhop in Scotland had the ſtyle of Archbiſhop, but one of them had a precedency, under the title of *Primus Scotiæ Epiſcopus*: And after the Revolution they returned to their old ſtyle, which they ſtill retain; one of them being intitled *Primus*, to whom precedency is allowed, and deference paid in the ſynod of biſhops.

1762. *June* 24. Mr Robert Forbes was conſecrated at Forfar, by Biſhop Falconar, *Primus*, Biſhop Alexander, and Biſhop Gerard.

1768. *Sept.* 21. Mr Robert Kilgour, preſbyter at Peterhead, was conſecrated Biſhop of Aberdeen, at Cupar in Fife, by Biſhop Falconar, *Primus*, Biſhop Rait, and Biſhop Alexander.

1774. *Aug.* 24. Mr Charles Roſe, preſbyter at Down, was conſecrated Biſhop of Dunblane, at Forfar, by Biſhop Falconar, *Primus*, Biſhop Rait, and Biſhop Forbes.

1776. *June* 27 Mr Arthur Petrie, preſbyter at Meikleſolla, was conſecrated Biſhop co-adjutor, at Dundee, by Biſhop Falconar, *Primus*, Biſhop Rait, Biſhop Kilgour, and Biſhop Roſe: And appointed Biſhop of Roſs and Caithneſs, July 8. 1777. *N. B* After the Revolution, the Biſhops in Scotland had no particular dioceſe, but managed their eccleſiaſtical affairs in one body, as a college: But, finding inconveniencies in this mode, they took particular dioceſes, which, though not exactly according to the limits of the dioceſes under the former legal eſtabliſhment, ſtill retain their old names.

1778 *Aug.* 13. Mr George Innes, preſbyter in Aberdeen, was conſecrated Biſhop of Brechin, at Alloa, by Biſhop Falconar, *Primus*, Biſhop Roſe, and Biſhop Petrie.

1782. *Sept.* 25. Mr John Skinner, preſbyter in Aberdeen, was conſecrated Biſhop co-adjutor, at Luthermuir, in the dioceſe of Brechin, by Biſhop Kilgour, *Primus*, Biſhop Roſe, and Biſhop Petrie.

N. B. The foregoing liſt is taken from an atteſted copy, in the poſſeſſion of Biſhop Seabury.

1784. *Nov.* 14. Dr Samuel Seabury, preſbyter, from the State of Connecticut, in America, was conſecrated Biſhop, at Aberdeen, by Biſhop Kilgour, *Primus*, Biſhop Petrie, and Biſhop Skinner,—as, by the deed of conſecration, now in his poſſeſſion, does fully appear.

SAMUEL, Bp. Ep. Ch. Connect.

New-London, Aug. 26 1785."

To the Author of the SCOTS MAGAZINE.

Mr PRINTER,

YOur readers muſt be convinced, that you look upon nothing as more deſerving of a place in your uſeful repoſitory, than what does honour to human nature, and at the ſame time has a tendency to excite a laudable emulation in youth, and lays before them an excellent model. I hope therefore you will oblige one who has been a pretty conſtant reader of the Scots Magazine for many years, by inſerting the following character, which is

is of that nature, and you may depend on its being ſtrictly true.

Mr Graham Spens, ſon of Dr Nathaniel Spens, phyſician in Edinburgh, who died on the 26th of April laſt, in the fourteenth year of his age, was a youth very remarkable in many reſpects.

From his infancy he diſcovered more than ordinary talents for the acquiſition of learning, and a thirſt for knowledge, which rendered his application very intenſe and conſtant; more ſo indeed than his delicate conſtitution could well allow. Even in the time of his neceſſary recreation, it was his delight to converſe with perſons from whom he expected to draw inſtruction. Hence, at his early period of life, he not only underſtood the Latin, but alſo wrote it with propriety, and had ſuch a reliſh for the elegance and beauties of it, as ſurpriſed thoſe who had made it their ſtudy for many years. His progreſs in the French and Greek languages was likewiſe conſiderable. He was well acquainted with the Greek and Roman hiſtory, and had acquired a very juſt idea of the characters of the great men of antiquity, concerning whom he converſed with great ſatisfaction.

But what chiefly endeared him to all thoſe who knew him, were the diſpoſitions of his heart, and that exact ſenſe of propriety and of virtue that appeared in all he did or ſaid. The great principles of religion, which were carefully inſtilled into his infant mind, had on it a moſt excellent effect; ſo that he had a reverential awe of the divine majeſty of his Creator, a filial confidence in the infinite goodneſs of the all-ruling Providence, and an ardent deſire of pleaſing him, whom he knew to be his ſovereign benefactor, and his ſupreme good. With this was joined a warm benevolence to his fellow-creatures, which made him always active in relieving them from diſtreſs, and in promoting their happineſs, in as far as it was in his power. A ſtrict adherence to truth, reſpect and obedience to his ſuperiors, an obliging and kind behaviour to his companions, an innocent candour in his converſation, a great maturity of judgement, were all very obſervable qualifications in this amiable youth. He had himſelf ſo great an averſion to vice, and ſuch a contempt of it, that he was ſurpriſed how any perſon could be addicted to it.

Whilſt he was thus eagerly engaged in the noble purſuit of learning and virtue, with a deſire of rendering himſelf uſeful to ſociety, a rapid conſumption put an end to his life, to the moſt ſenſible regret, not only of his relations, but of all who had been acquainted with him, juſtly looking upon his death as a general loſs to his country; to the honour and advantage of which there was all reaſon to think he would have greatly contributed, had a longer ſpace of time here on earth given him an opportunity of exerting thoſe virtues, of every kind, which made his friends admire and love him ſo much during the few years they had the ſatisfaction of enjoying him among them.

HISTORICAL AFFAIRS.

[*Some poſtponed articles are now inſerted.*]

DENMARK.

Copenhagen, May 20. On the 14th an edict was publiſhed, declaring the opening of the new navigable canal, which connects the North ſea with the Baltic, to all the nations of Europe.

AMERICA.

The Union, Johnſon, from London, arrived at New York, Nov. 20. with John Temple, Eſq; Conſul-General, and family, paſſengers.

By the United States in Congreſs aſſembled, Dec. 2. 1785.

The Secretary of the United States for the department of foreign affairs, to whom was referred his letter, of Nov. 24. to his Excellency the Preſident, with J. Temple's commiſſion, having reported, That John Temple, Eſq; had preſented to the United States, in Congreſs aſſembled, a commiſſion in due form, bearing date Feb. 5. laſt, from his Britannic Majeſty, conſtituting and appointing him the Conſul-General of his ſaid Majeſty in theſe States:

That there is as yet no commercial treaty or convention ſubſiſting between his Britannic Majeſty and the United States, whereby either have a perfect right to eſtabliſh Conſuls in the dominions of the other; but that amicable negotiations for that and other reciprocal privileges are now depending:

That although the iſſue of thoſe negotiations is as yet uncertain, it will nevertheleſs be proper for the United States, on this and every other occaſion, to obſerve as great a degree of liberality as may conſiſt with a due regard to their national honour and welfare: therefore,

Reſolved,—That the ſaid John Temple, Eſq;

Eſq; be, and he hereby is, received and recognized as Conſul-General of his Britannic Majeſty throughout the United States, and that his commiſſion be regiſtered in the Secretary's office.

—That all the privileges, pre eminences, and authority, which the laws of nations and of the land give to a Conſul General received by the United States from any nation with whom they have no commercial treaty or convention, are due to the ſaid John Temple, and ſhall be enjoyed by him.

—That certified copies of the above reſolutions be tranſmitted to the executives of the different States, for their information. CH. THOMPSON, Sec.

ENGLAND.

On Oct. 12th, the King and Queen, with the Princes Erneſt, Auguſtus, and Adolphus, their Majeſty's 5th, 6th, and 7th ſons; the Princeſs Royal, Princeſs Auguſta, and Princeſs Elizabeth, attended by the Rt Hon. Lady Elizabeth Waldegrave, lady of the bedchamber to the Princeſs Royal; Gen. Harcourt and Col. Manners, aids-de-camp to his Majeſty, and Mr Hayes, governor to the young Princes; paid a viſit to Lord and Lady Harcourt, at their ſeat at Nuneham, purpoſing to return to Windſor the ſame evening; but the weather proving favourable, his Majeſty and Royal Conſort reſolved to take this opportunity of privately viſiting Oxford, and therefore ſlept that night at Nuneham.

On Tueſday morning, about a quarter paſt ten o'clock, their Majeſties and Royal offſpring, with the Earl and Counteſs of Harcourt added to their ſuite, arrived at Oxford in five carriages, and, paſſing through the fields behind Mertin college, alighted at Chriſt church, and entering the cathedral at prayer-time, took their ſeats during divine ſervice, after which, having viewed the windows, &c. they were conducted to the hall, the dean's apartment, and the library, and from thence to Corpus Chriſti college. Here the Rev. Dr Dennis, preſident of St John's college, as vice chancellor, preceded by the beadles with their ſtaves inverted, did himſelf the honour of paying his reſpects to their Majeſties, and attending them from thence to Mertin college, and to the Radclivian library.

Their Majeſties from hence entered the public ſchools at the eaſtern gates, and paſſing through the divinity-ſchool, were uſhered into the theatre, where the heads of houſes, doctors in the different faculties, &c. were aſſembled. In the area of this magnificent room, chairs being placed for that purpoſe, their Majeſties and the Royal Family were ſeated for ſome time; and the vice chancellor with the heads of houſes, the Hon. Mr Matthew of Corpus Chriſti, and the proctors, had the honour of kiſſing their Majeſties hands. At their entrance, and during this ceremony, Dr Hayes, profeſſor of muſic, entertained their Majeſties with ſeveral overtures on the organ: whilſt the ladies and other company with which the galleries were crowded, had the happineſs of being ſpectators.

The Bodleian library was next viſited, where the librarian had the honour of kiſſing hands. From thence their Majeſties were conducted to the picture-gallery; and afterwards ſaw the Pomfret and Arundelian marbles; and in the muſic-ſchool the profeſſor had likewiſe the honour of kiſſing hands.

Their Majeſties next viſited the chapel and library at New College; and from New College paſſed through the gardens of St John's, where having ſeen the library, chapel, and hall, they were conducted to the obſervatory.

From this place they proceeded to the council-chamber, where John Treacher, Eſq; the preſent Mayor of Oxford, with the aldermen, and aſſiſtants, &c. attended in their formalities, to receive the Royal viſitors; and his Majeſty having been graciouſly pleaſed to confer the honour of knighthood upon the Mayor, himſelf, with the reſt of the aldermen, aſſiſtants, bailiffs, town-clerk, and ſolicitor, had the honour of kiſſing hands.

Their Majeſties from hence viſited All-ſouls, Queen's, and Magdalen colleges, where having ſeen the chapels, libraries, and whatever was moſt worth obſervation, they quitted Oxford on their return to Lord Harcourt's a little paſt five o'clock, where an elegant cold collation waited their arrival; and they ſet out for Windſor about ſeven the ſame evening.

At New College, as well as in the Theatre, the profeſſor of muſic ſaluted their Majeſties with a voluntary upon the organ, and, changing the ſtops in order to produce variety, continued playing the whole time ſpent there in contemplating the painted glaſs, the choir, and the croſier.

The affability and great condeſcenſion of

of their Majeſties, during this viſit, afforded divers opportunies to the inhabitants of gratifying their earneſt wiſhes of ſeeing ſo many branches of the Royal Family. In return, the decency of the populace, and great attention of all other claſſes of the inhabitants, were highly pleaſing; whilſt the dignity and grandeur of ſuch a diſplay of ſuperb ſtructures had a ſingular effect.

His Majeſty and the young Princes were in a blue and gold uniform: the Queen in a plain lilac ſilk; the Princeſs Royal and Princeſs Elizabeth in pale blue; and Princeſs Auguſta in light green.

Bells were inceſſantly ringing from the arrival of the Royal Family to their departure. At night the city was grandly illuminated, and a general joy appeared in every countenance.

Their Majeſties, on their departure from Nuneham, were graciouſly pleaſed to order 100 l. to be left with the Earl of Harcourt's houſe ſteward, to be divided among his Lordſhip's ſervants.

The band belonging to the Oxfordſhire militia reached Nuneham in time to perform ſeveral pieces of martial muſic during dinner, and, at the departure of their Majeſties, ſtruck up, "God ſave the King."

SCOTLAND.

A ſubſcription for the relief of the diſtreſſed people in Shetland, having been humanely ſet on foot in the month of September 1784, and continued to May 12. 1785, which proved very ſucceſsful; the gentlemen who had the management have publiſhed an account of their proceedings, with a liſt of the ſubſcribers, to which the following preamble is prefixed.

"The Shetland iſles, which, in the beſt years, do not produce grain ſufficient for the ſupport of the inhabitants, ſhared deeply in the general ſcarcity of the year 1783, owing to the failure of the preceding crop. They alſo ſhared in the ſupply given at that period by government to the northern counties of Scotland.

The crop 1783 having likewiſe failed in theſe iſlands, a ſcarcity, little ſhort of actual famine, prevailed during a great part of the ſucceeding ſpring, and many muſt have periſhed for want of food, had they not been relieved, in ſome meaſure, by an accidental ſupply, moſt humanely furniſhed to them by the Engliſh Greenland fleet.

On this occaſion, they again experienced the bounty of government. In conſequence of a vote of the Houſe of Commons, a conſiderable ſupply was ſent to them in ſummer 1784, which, by the direction of thoſe who applied for it, was put under the management of John Bruce of Simbrough, Eſq; Robert Hunter of Lunna, Eſq; and Mr Thomas Bolt merchant in Lerwick.

Touched with the moving repreſentation of their diſtreſſes, Thomas Parker, Eſq; of Hull, was the firſt who adopted the idea of a private ſubſcription for their relief; in conſequence of which, the ſum of 308 l. 16 s. was collected in England, and remitted to Alexander Aliſon, Eſq; deputy caſhier of Exciſe at Edinburgh, who, at Mr Parker's requeſt, undertook to lay it out in the purchaſe of proviſions for their relief.

Nothing of the like kind having then taken the attention of the public in this country, Mr Aliſon ſent copies of the advertiſements, publiſhed in England, to the different poſt towns in Scotland, leaving every one to act according to their feelings; the different banking-houſes in Edinburgh, at the ſame time, readily agreed to receive what ſubſcriptions were offered; and ſuch has been the humane and unſolicited liberality of the public on this occaſion, that, at ſhutting the ſubſcription upon 12th of May 1785, the ſums collected in Scotland, and paid in to Mr Aliſon, amounted to 1049 l. 8s. 7d. which, with the 308 l. 16 s. from England, makes in all 1358 l. 4 s. 7 d.

Out of this money, from time to time, as it came in, Mr Aliſon purchaſed and ſent to Shetland, both meal for food, and grain for ſeed; the diſtribution of which was, at the deſire of the firſt ſubſcribers, intruſted to the three gentlemen already named, with the addition of Mr Sands, miniſter of Lerwick, and Mr Heddel, comptroller of the cuſtoms there, with earneſt recommendations to ſtudy an impartial and judicious mode of diſtribution, according to the neceſſities of the poor, for whoſe relief the charity was intended. The characters of theſe gentlemen leave no room to doubt that this truſt has been faithfully diſcharged; and, by accounts lately received from them, it appears, that this liberal charity has afforded moſt ſeaſonable and eſſential relief."

Since the above was publiſhed, the following advertiſement has appeared in the newſpapers.

"In a meeting of the commiſſioners

of ſupply, heritors, and other gentlemen of Shetland, held at Lerwick, Aug. 22. it was unanimouſly reſolved to offer their public acknowledgements and grateful thanks to Thomas Parker, Eſq: of Hull, for his great humanity in ſetting on foot, and forwarding with uncommon zeal, the ſubſcriptions for the relief of the poor of Shetland, when diſtreſſed by the calamity of famine for three years ſucceſſively, aggravated by its common conſequence, an extraordinary death among their cattle, ſheep, and horſes: alſo, to Alexander Aliſon, Eſq; of the exciſe, and David Balfour, Eſq; writer to the ſignet, for their great zeal and aſſiduity in ſeconding, with great ſucceſs, Mr Parker's benevolent endeavours, and for promoting and forwarding ſubſcriptions for the ſame humane purpoſe in other parts of the kingdom. And the meeting deſired their preſes to addreſs a particular letter accordingly to each of theſe gentlemen, covering a copy of theſe reſolutions.—Reſolved likewiſe to offer their public thanks and moſt grateful acknowledgements to the ſynods, preſbyteries, and other collective bodies of people—to the ſundry ladies, noblemen, bankers, and other gentlemen, and others throughout the kingdom, who have ſo generouſly contributed in any ſhape towards the relief of the diſtreſſed inhabitants of theſe iſlands, and to aſſure them that their charity arrived moſt opportunely to ſave the lives of many, and to aſſiſt in ſowing their ſmall farms; that it was faithfully diſtributed by the truſtees in this country, and with as ſtrict an attention to the neceſſities of the people as could be deviſed. The crops and fiſhings in theſe iſlands ſeem this ſeaſon to take a more favourable turn, which excites our utmoſt gratitude to Providence; and it is fondly hoped the inhabitants will be enabled to ſubſiſt themſelves, without being again under the neceſſity of recurring to the aſſiſtance of a charitable and generous public.

It is no wiſe to be doubted that theſe benevolent benefactors will meet their juſt reward; and that the hearts of thoſe who have been ſo liberally benefited may be penetrated with charitable gratitude, is the earneſt prayer of this meeting, who deſire that theſe their reſolutions and thanks be publiſhed in the newſpapers both in England and Scotland."

Friday, Dec. 2. An experiment was made at Leith on a veſſel of a new conſtruction, the invention of a gentleman of Edinburgh. She conſiſts of a veſſel of about ſixty feet long, and ſeven feet broad, cut in two lengthways, the ſections placed at about ſeven feet diſtance, and joined together at top by ſtrong beams planked over, ſo as to repreſent, upon deck, a veſſel of the ordinary proportions, ſixty feet by ſixteen. The experiment proved highly ſatisfactory, and fully anſwered expectation, notwithſtanding one of the principal ſails was, by an accident, prevented from being properly ſet. She was attended by the King's boat at Leith, which is reckoned a faſt ſailing boat of her ſize; but the new veſſel outſailed her; and when the breeze increaſed, left her about one mile in four. ——It was found that the above veſſel is capable of carrying almoſt double the quantity of ſail of one of the ordinary conſtruction, and of the ſame length and breadth; and has this peculiar advantage, that ſhe only draws 2½ feet water.

Monday, Dec. 5. Mr Lunardi aſcended, for the ſecond time, from St Andrew's church yard, Glaſgow. A prodigious number of ſpectators, from all corners of the country, attended, as on the former occaſion. His aſcent was very majeſtic; and he diſappeared to the naked eye in about fifteen minutes. He deſcended at Campſie, about twelve miles from Glaſgow, in the Stirling direction.

Friday, Dec. 16. A numerous meeting of noblemen and gentlemen, delegates from the different counties in Scotland reſpecting the diſtillery, met at Edinburgh, and were unanimouſly of opinion, that the ſubject was of the utmoſt importance to this country. Some of the members ſpoke very forcibly againſt the oppreſſion of the Exciſe; and, in particular, the meeting were clearly of opinion, that a general licence over all G. Britain, to be paid upon the contents per gallon of the ſtills, was much to be wiſhed for, as it would put all the parts of the iſland upon an equal footing. They therefore nominated a ſubcommittee, to carry their intentions into execution.—The principal ſpeakers were, the Earl of Hopetoun, Mr Erſkine of Mar, Sir John Dalrymple, Mr Buchan-Hepburn, Mr Smyth of Methven, and Mr Craig of Pilmuir.

The following reſolutions were agreed to at a meeting of the commiſſioners of ſupply for Ayrſhire, held at Ayr, Dec. 6.

"1. That a committee be appointed from Ayrſhire to meet the delegates from other counties, to concert meaſures to regain

regain our ancient rights of trial by jury in civil cauſes, whether the number of our judges are leſſened or not; which, if granted, we are willing to agree to the breach of the 19th article of the treaty of Union; otherwiſe we are reſolved to oppoſe, by every legal method, the diminution of the number of Judges of the Court of Seſſion.—2. That the member for Ayrſhire be inſtructed to oppoſe the bill, except at the ſame time an act of parliament is paſſed for inſtituting trial by jury in civil cauſes in the courts of law in Scotland: And that this county will contribute a ſhare of the expence in oppoſing the bill paſſing into a law, except trial by jury in civil cauſes is granted." A committee was accordingly appointed.

Tueſday, Dec. 20. Mr Lunardi performed his fifth aerial voyage in Scotland, and his ſecond from Edinburgh. He took his flight from Heriot's gardens a few minutes before one o'clock. The balloon aſcended with great rapidity, paſſed over the city and the Calton-hill at a great height, taking a direction much more to the eaſtward than the firſt time he aſcended from Heriot's gardens, and ſeemed to go towards the Iſle of May. The day was very clear, and he was in ſight from the Calton-hill at near two o'clock. This was apparently a more dangerous voyage than any he had hitherto undertaken; and the reſult proved it to be ſo. He was ſeen about two o'clock, through a teleſcope, by a gentleman of the city, reach the ſea, two miles N. E. of Gullen-neſs, to the weſtward of Dunbar, and three boats very near him. This gentleman's obſervation was confirmed by the arrival in town, next day, of ſome fiſhermen, who picked up Mr Lunardi. The account they gave was, That he was floating in his car, about two miles from Northberwick, when they ſet off to his aſſiſtance, being themſelves then at ſea, and very near him; but that he was dragged through the ſea, by the balloon, at ſo great a rate, that though they were perſuaded their boat went at the rate of ſix miles an hour, it was three quarters of an hour before they came up with him, when they found him up to the breaſt in water, and very much benumbed with cold. When they got up with him, he was five or ſix miles from land. He informed them, that if he had not obſerved they were faſt gaining upon him for ſome ſhort time before, he was determined to have cut away the balloon, and remain in his car till they came up; it being hung round with bladders, and he himſelf having on a cork jacket, which would have kept him afloat for a conſiderable time; but obſerving them faſt approaching, he was unwilling to loſe the balloon, and therefore did not cut it away. Unfortunately, however, when Mr Lunardi left the car, and went into the boat; the balloon having thereby been eaſed of his weight, and not being properly ſecured, mounted with great rapidity, carrying along with it the car, Mr Lunardi's great coat, his hat, and every thing in it, he having nothing along with him but the cloaths upon his back, and his ſword.

The following letter was ſent by Mr Lunardi to the magiſtrates of Edinburgh.

"*Tueſday Evening, 7 o'clock.*

"GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to acquaint you, that I had an hour of the moſt *agreeable aerial voyage*, and an hour and a quarter of the moſt *diſagreeable*, with a breaſt water *ſea-voyage*. I was picked up by a fiſhing boat, while I was going at full ſail towards the iſland of May.

I am now very well at ——— Neſmith, Eſq; [Mr Niſbet of Dirleton's]. I hope the people in general are ſatisfied of my conduct.

I regret the loſs of my balloon and its appendages, but hope I ſhall go to England with another.

Accept my ſincere thanks for all your politeneſs towards me; and have the honour to be, Gentlemen, your moſt obedient, and moſt humble ſervant,

VINCENT LUNARDI."

Capt. Duncan Aire, in a letter to Mr Lunardi, dated, Leith, Dec. 23. writes as follows.—"I beg leave to ſend you copy of a letter I had yeſterday from David Henderſon, chief mate of the Royal Charlotte cutter, under my command, dated off Anſtruther, on board the cutter, Dec. 22. —"At nine o'clock this morning, the May bearing N. W. diſtance twelve miles, diſcovered Lunardi's balloon in the water. Directly hoiſted out the boat, and got it on board. It is *greatly torn*. God knows what has become of the poor man. I have ſent the balloon, and all its materials, aſhore. It is as follows: To a balloon and net *greatly torn*, basket, with eight bladders, four pieces of cork, three ſmall lines, and a ſmall piece of ſilk, weather glaſs, the tube broken, a great blue coat, a hat and cockade."

Laſt

Liſt of the LORDS *of* SESSION *at the Revolution, with the Succeſſors of each down to the preſent time, and the dates of their appointment.*

Years on the Bench.

PRESIDENTS.

Nov. 1. 1689, Sir James Dalrymple of Stair, - - - 9
June 7. 1698, Sir Hew Dalrymple of Northberwick, - - 39
June 21. 1737, Duncan Forbes of Culloden, - - - 11
Sept. 10. 1748, Robert Dundas of Arniſton, - - - 6
Feb. 2. 1754, Robert Craigie of Glendoick, - - - 6
June 14. 1760, Robert Dundas of Arniſton.

ORDINARY LORDS.

Nov. 1. 1689, Sir John Baird of Newbyth, - - - 10
Feb. 17. 1699, Sir John Maxwell of Pollock, - - - 33
Nov. 3. 1732, Patrick Grant of Elchies, - - - 22
Nov. 14. 1754, William Grant of Preſtongrange, - - - 10
July 4. 1764, Robert Bruce of Kennet, died 1785, - - 21
Vacant.

Nov. 1. 1689, Alexander Swinton of Merſington, - - 12
July 25. 1701, Robert Stewart of Tillicoultry, *reſigned*, - - 8
June 7. 1709, Dougal Stewart of Blairhall, - - - 3
Nov. 8. 1712, James Hamilton of Pencaitland, - - - 17
July 1. 1729, John Pringle of Haining, - - - - 25
Nov. 28. 1754, Thomas Hay of Huntington, - - - 1
July 24 1755, P. Wedderburn of Cheſterhall, - - - 1
Dec 18. 1756, George Brown of Coalſton, - - - 20
Dec. 13. 1776, Robert Macqueen of Braxfield.

Nov. 1. 1689, Sir Colin Campbell of Aberuchill, - - - 15
Nov. 7. 1704. Sir A. Campbell of Ceſnock, *reſigned*, - - 10
Nov. 23. 1714. Sir Andrew Home of Kimmerghame, - - 16
June 5. 1730, Alexander Fraſer of Strichen, - - - 45
March 10. 1775, Alexander Lockhart of Covington, - - 7
Dec. 21. 1782, John Swinton of Swinton.

Nov. 1. 1689, James Murray of Philiphaugh, - - - 20
June 10. 1709, Sir Francis Grant of Cullen, - - - 17
June 4. 1726, Sir Gilbert Elliot of Minto, - - - 40
June 14. 1766, Thomas Miller of Barſkimming.

Nov. 1. 1689, James Dundas of Arniſton, - - - 37
Dec. 29. 1726, Hew Dalrymple of Drummore, - - - 29
July 31. 1755, George Carre of Niſbet, - - - 11
March 6. 1766, Sir David Dalrymple of Hailes.

Nov. 1. 1689, John Hamilton of Hallcraig, - - - 16
July 23. 1705, Sir Alexander Ogilvie of Forglen, - - 22
June 10. 1727, Patrick Campbell of Monzie, - - - 25
Feb. 6. 1752, Henry Home of Kames, - - - 31
March 6. 1783, Alex. Murray of Henderland.

Nov. 1. 1689, David Hume of Croſſrig, - - - - 18
June 7. 1707, John Murray of Bowhill, - - - 7
June 5. 1714, James Elphinſton of Coupar, (Lord Balmerino), - 32
Dec. 19. 1746, Patrick Boyle of Shewalton, - - - 15
June 18. 1761, James Erſkine of Barjarg.

	Years on the Bench.
Nov. 1. 1689, Sir J. Maitland of Ravelrig, (Earl of Lauderdale),	21
Nov. 8. 1710, David Erſkine of Dun, *reſigned*,	44
Feb. 15 1754, Alex. Boſwell of Auchinleck,	28
Nov. 14. 1782, David Rae of Eſkgrove.	
Nov. 1. 1689, Sir Robert Sinclair of Stevenſton, *reſigned*,	4
Dec. 29. 1693, Sir William Hamilton of Whitelaw,	12
Jan. 31. 1705, Adam Cockburn of Ormiſtoun,	30
Nov. 7. 1735, Sir James Ferguſon of Kilkerran,	24
June 14. 1759, Andrew Pringle of Alemoor,	17
Feb. 22. 1776, David Roſs of Ankerville.	
Nov. 1. 1689, Sir John Lauder of Fountainhall,	35
June 4. 1724, Andrew Fletcher of Milton,	43
Feb. 12. 1767, James Burnett of Monboddo.	
Nov. 1 1689, William Anſtruther of Anſtruther,	22
Nov. 6. 1711, Sir William Calderwood of Polton,	22
Nov. 3. 1733, John Sinclair of Murkle,	22
July 5. 1755, Andrew M'Dowal of Bankton,	6
March 6. 1761, James Veitch of Elliock.	
Nov. 1. 1689, Archibald Hope of Rankeillor,	18
March 18. 1707, James Erſkine of Grange, *reſigned*,	27
July 11. 1734, Alex. Leſly Earl of Leven,	20
Nov. 20. 1754, Robert Pringle of Edgefield,	10
June 14. 1764, James Ferguſon of Pitfour,	13
July 10. 1777, David Dalrymple of Weſthall,	7
July 6. 1784, Hon. Alex. Gordon of Rockville.	
Nov. 1. 1689, James Falconer of Phœſdo,	16
June 28. 1705, Sir Gilbert Elliot of Minto,	13
June 6. 1718, Sir Walter Pringle of Newhall,	19
June 10. 1737, Robert Dundas of Arniſton, *promoted*,	12
June 3. 1749, James Graham of Eaſdale,	2
Feb. 26. 1751, George Sinclair of Woodhall,	13
July 3. 1764, Francis Garden of Gardenſton.	
Nov. 1. 1689, Robert Hamilton of Preſmannan,	7
June 9. 1696, James Scougal of Whitehill,	7
Jan. 12. 1703, R. Mackenzie of Preſtonhall, *reſigned*,	7
June 7. 1710, Sir James Mackenzie of Royſton,	34
Nov. 23. 1744, Charles Erſkine of Tinwald,	18
June 16. 1762, John Campbell of Stonefield.	

EXTRAORDINARY LORDS.

Nov. 23. 1693, William Douglas Duke of Queenſberry,	3
June 26. 1696, James Douglas Duke of Queenſberry,	16
Nov. 7. 1712, John Murray Duke of Athol, died 1724,	12
Nov. 23. 1693, William Johnſton Earl of Annandale,	18
March 7. 1721, John Hay Marquis of Tweeddale, died 1762,	41
Nov. 28. 1693, Patrick Hume Earl of Marchmont, *reſigned*,	6
Nov. 7. 1699, Hugh Campbell Earl of Loudon, died 1732,	33
Dec. 19. 1693, William Hamilton Duke of Hamilton,	1
Dec. 14. 1694, Archibald Campbell Earl of Argyle,	10
June 20. 1704, John Campbell Duke of Argyle, *reſigned*,	4
June 1. 1708, Archibald Campbell Earl of Ilay, died 1761,	53

The LONDON General Bill of Christenings and Burials, from December 14. 1784, to December 13. 1785; with the diseases and casualties, &c. [vol. 46. p. 698.]

Christened			Buried			Increased in the burials this year 1091.
	Males	9085		Males	9447	
	Females	8834	17919	Females	9472	18919

Between	Age.	No.	Age.	No.	Age.	No.	Age.	No.	Age.	No.
	Under 2	6177	20 and 30	1481	60 and 70	1399	100	1	104	0
	2 and 5	1626	30 and 40	1772	70 and 80	1019	101	1	105	0
	5 and 10	716	40 and 50	1966	80 and 90	454	102	0	106	0
	10 and 20	653	50 and 60	1586	90 and 100	67	103	1		

Diseases.						*Casualties.*	
Abort. and Stillb.	660	Dropsy	895	Measles	20		
Abscess	2	Evil	8	Miscarriage	5		
Aged	1355	Fever, ditto malignant. scarlet, spotted, and purples	2310	Mortification	149		
Ague	8			Palsy	79	Broken Limbs	3
Apoplexy and Sud.	234	Fistula	6	Pleurisy	21	Bursted	1
Asthma and Phthisick	336	Flux	11	Quinsy	6	Burnt	12
Bedridden	11	French Pox	42	Rheumatism	5	Drowned	101
Bleeding	10	Gout	52	Rickets	1	Excessive Drinking	3
Bloody Flux	4	Gravel, Stone, and Strangury	30	Rising of the lights	1	Executed	32
Bursten and Rupture	7	Grief	4	Scurvy	5	Found Dead	6
Cancer	49	Headach	3	Small Pox	1999	Frighted	1
Childbed	161	Headmouldsh. Horshoehead, and Water in the Head	22	Sore Throat	10	Killed by Falls, and several other Accidents	53
Cholic, Gripes, Twisting of the Guts	15	Impostume	1	Sores and Ulcers	4		
Cold	8	Inflammation	205	St Anthony's Fire	2	Killed themselves	31
Consumption	4569	Jaundice	63	Stoppage in Stom.	7	Murdered	1
Convulsions	4552	Leprosy	3	Swelling	1	Poisoned	2
Cough, and Hooping-Cough	194	Lethargy	1	Teeth	398	Scalded	2
		Livergrown	3	Thrush	65	Shot	1
		Lunatic	44	Vomit. and Looseness	1	Smothered	2
				Worms	10	Starved	4
						Suffocated	5

The EDINBURGH General Bill of Mortality for 1785.

	Buried in the city. Males.	Femal.	Total.
January	30	41	71
February	30	43	73
March	33	38	71
April	28	33	55
May	25	43	68
June	28	35	63
July	26	21	47
August	14	23	37
September	27	31	58
October	22	34	56
November	18	20	38
December	22	24	46
Total	297	386	683

Between	Age.	No.
	Under 2 years	201
	2 & 5	90
	5 & 10	44
	10 & 20	42
	20 & 30	34
	30 & 40	37
	40 & 50	51
	50 & 60	55
	60 & 70	58
	70 & 80	46
	80 & 90	22
	90 & 100	2
	100 & 105	1
	Decreased 122.	

Besides these, many persons who die in the city are buried in the burying-ground of Canongate, West-kirk, Chapel of Ease of that parish, Calaton, and in Lady Yester's church-yard.

Diseases, &c.									
Aged	108	Chincough	31	Iliac passion	1	Measles	5	Water in head	3
Asthma	15	Cramp	1	Inflammation	1	Palsy	1		
Bowelhive	47	Dropsy	1	Inflammation in the stom.	1	Small pox	50		
Childbed	10	Drowned	1	Jaundice	1	Stillborn	42		
Consumption	164	Fever	93	Killed by falls	5	Suddenly	25		
		Fractured skull	1			Teething	76		

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